Weather
Cloudy, cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 39.6 and the minimum 22.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.1 and 37.4.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILSfor for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Pierce, Feb. 3.
FOR Europe via Suez.—Str. Cordillere, Feb. 2.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Presidents Jackson and Wilson, Jan. 31.

NO. 3503 VOL. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年十二月二十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923 大正十二年正月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

RAILWAYMEN IN RUHR TEAR UP RAILS; ALL TRAFFIC ENDS

French Trying To Carry On With Motor Trucks

NO MORATORIUM

Reparations Commission Turns Down Proposal

(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, Jan. 26.—The Minister of Public Works, M. Le Trocquer, has returned to Paris from Cologne and this morning reported to the Cabinet on his tour of the Rhineland and the Ruhr. The journey to Essen was not marked by any incident.

M. Le Trocquer emphasised the co-ordination between the French, Belgian and Italian civil and military powers and the prudence and precision with which the measures taken were executed. He said that the population of the Ruhr was generally calm. The present difficulties seemed to come only from officials and railway employes, who were obeying without enthusiasm. The workers were not showing any marked tendency to cease work.

M. Le Trocquer concluded with an expose of the measures which might be necessitated by the prolongation of the occupation of the Ruhr with regard to internal order and the transport of coal and coke to France.

(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, Jan. 26.—Ten German officials, employed in the Compensation Office at Strasbourg, have been arrested for operations in connection with the restitution of the sums still due by Germany to Alsatians and Lorrainers.

(French Wireless through Reuter)
Paris, Jan. 26.—Fourteen barges of coal were seized near Mayence today by the French authorities and diverted to Ludwigshafen, where the coal will be reloaded on French barges for Strasbourg.

Herr Fritz Thyssen told a representative of the London Times that his trial had been conducted in an equitable manner by French justice but declared his intention to persist in his refusal to deliver coal.

At Dresden the hotel-keepers have refused to house the French officers of the Allied Control Commission.

(Reuter's Service)
Duesseldorf, Jan. 26.—Railwaymen today tore up the rails completely interrupting the Ruhr main line traffic. The French have organised motor-truck convoys. Four hundred trucks have passed through Neuss.

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, Jan. 26.—M. Le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works, returned from the Ruhr today. He reported to M. Poincare and Marshal Foch that the Ruhr was very strongly held by troops.

Complete agreement had been reached, between the French, Belgian and Italian members of the Control Mission. Programs had been drawn up regarding currency, transport and the feeding of the population. The government schemes were being carried out, the measures had been determined with absolute unanimity. Plans were progressing for providing coke deliveries as soon as possible.

(Reuter's Service)
Berlin, January 27.—It is reported from Munich that the Government has proclaimed modified martial-law throughout Bavaria.

(Reuter's Service)
London, January 27.—Germany has purchased 70,000 tons of Yorkshire steam coal for shipment in February and March. It is generally believed that the purchase is on Herr Stinnes' account.

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, Jan. 26.—The Reparations Commission today refused to grant a moratorium to Germany and declared a general default on the part of Germany towards France and Belgium, by three votes, with one abstention.

It is stated that the schedule of payments drawn up on May 5, 1921 will consequently henceforward be enforced.

It is understood that Sir John

(Continued on Page 5)

BY J. L. BUTTS

Ever since the late Prince of Denmark discovered the connection betwcen conscience and cold feet instances have been cropping up to authenticate his remarks on the subject. Wu Hyung-yoong is one of these instances.

Wu, with a bulky bundle under his arm, was moving softly along Yuenfong Road a few minutes past midnight yesterday morning when he noticed that the eye of Chinese Police Constable 518 was upon him.

"I didn't say a word to him," testified the policeman, "but he broke into a dead run."

C. P. C. 577, who had been further down the street, then took up the tale.

"He was running along the road and as soon as he saw me he threw away a large bundle. So I arrested him."

Investigation of the bundle disclosed four bed quilts and three pairs of trousers, which Wu reluctantly admitted were the property of Waung Sung-yien, of 380 Yuenfong Road.

Waung recognised his belongings without difficulty.

"I also recognise this miscreant as a loafer who makes it a practise of sleeping in the alleyway which runs past my house," he added.

Wu confessed to abstracting the things from Waung's home, but submitted that there were extenuating circumstances.

"I hadn't been feeling well," he told the Magistrate, "and I wanted to consult a doctor. So I asked Waung to lend me $2. He refused. Thus I was compelled to steal his bedding and pants."

Free medical attendance prescribed for one month.

HOPES DEFERRED

"I certainly wish I could sit down and sink a few incisors into a platterful of salt fish," remarked Sung Ah-kung, in wishful tones. "You don't happen to have a soused mackerel about you, do you?"

"You have voiced the sentiments of the company," was the mournful assent of Zien Ah-doo. "No, I haven't even do much as a kippered sardine."

"Well, then," gloomed Sung, "let's go down to the creek and look at the water, anyway."

And in this mood they came upon a boat moored to the bank of Soochow Creek. And the laodah was snoring an obbligato at one end of the craft and the bottom of the same was covered with a cargo of salt fish. Sung and Zien looked at each other, slid down the bank without a word and selected 23 of the most succulent looking piscatorial items of the cargo. Then the laodah woke up. Simultaneously a policeman showed his head over the embankment—and Sung and Zien are now on a thirty-day diet of bean soup.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

After S. P. C. 398 had got through telling the Court about seeing Zau Voong-di, Yangtszepoo Road shopkeeper, spill a tubful of overworked water on the sidewalk Friday afternoon, Zau, whose recollection of dates appears to be defective, recited as follows:

"I didn't spill water on the sidewalk. The wet spot the policeman saw was caused by the rain."

Zau then paid the chancellor of the Mixed Court exchequer $1.

Duke's Plea For Estates Rejected

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, Jan. 26.—The Czecho-Slovak courts have rejected a plea by the Arch-Duke Frederic with regard to his estates and property. The Court declared that judgment must be based not on treaties but on the Constitutional charter of the Czecho-Slovak State, which included clauses placing the Arch-Duke Frederic under the statute of the ruling families.

DEAN SYMONS TO BROADCAST FIRST SERMON THIS EVENING

Messrs. Butt, Austin And Young To Assist

SACRED SONGS

On Monday The Parisien Orchestra Will Play

Tonight's Radio Program

As usual a few phonograph selections will be given from the broadcasting station tonight to allow amateurs to 'tune in'

Tonight's program is a special sacred program given through the kindness of the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

8 p.m. News bulletins.
8:15 Vocal Solo by Mr. Frank Austin, soloist at the Cathedral.
8:30 Sermon by the Very Rev. C. J. Fs. Symons, Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral.
8:45 Vocal solo by Mr. C. F. Butt, soloist at the Cathedral.
9 p.m. News bulletins.
Mr. R. C. Young, the Cathedral organist, will accompany Mr. Austin and Mr. Butt.

As a practical demonstration of the untold possibilities of the radio in religious work in China THE CHINA PRESS and the Radio Corporation of China will broadcast a special religious program tonight.

The Very. Rev. C. J. Fs. Symons, M.A., Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral will preach a short sermon—the first sermon to be broadcasted through the skies of China—to an international congregation embracing all creeds listening on over six hundred receiving sets in Shanghai and scattered sets from Hongkong to Tientsin and a dozen ships at sea within range of the broadcasting station on the roof of the Dollar building.

Preceding and following Dean Symons' sermon a program of sacred music will be broadcasted. The Holy Trinity Cathedral organist, Mr. R. C. Young, will play sacred numbers for transmission to the ether, and Mr. Frank Austin and Mr. C. F. Butt, sacred soloists at the Cathedral, will sing solos.

The sermon by Dean Symons and the sacred music by members of the Cathedral choir will begin shortly after 8 o'clock—allowing a few minutes for news, bulletins and phonograph selections to allow amateurs to 'tune in'—and continue until 9 o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT

Tomorrow night's program will be a feature "Hotel Parisien Night." The famous Parisien jazz orchestra, to which large numbers of Shanghai dance-lovers shake their feet nightly, will play several of their jazziest, peppiest and most melodious numbers, and individual artists from the Parisien will play and sing specialty numbers.

The Hotel Parisien Orchestra will play "Bla Bla Blues" and "What'll You Do"—two cracker-

(Continued on Page 6)

Monday's Radio Program

Monday night will be "Hotel Parisien Night" in the world of radio. All the numbers will be given through the courtesy of Mr. R. A. Petty, manager of the Hotel Parisien.

The following program will be given, beginning at 8 o'clock and continuing until 9 o'clock. News bulletins will be interspersed with the musical selections:

1.—"Bla Bla Blues"—Parisien Hotel Orchestra.
2.—Down the Trail to Home Sweet Home"—Banjo Solo. .....Mr. Roy Sharp.
3.—"Star of Love"—Sax. Banjo and Piano Trio .....
Messrs. Adamson, Sharp and Harmon.
4.—"Souvenir" Drolla—Violin Solo....Mr. Alexandra.
5.—"Kitten on the Keys" Piano Solo. Mr. Eddie Harmon
6.—"Bow Wow Blues"—Mr. Roy Sharp.
7.—"Celeste Aida"—Sax Solo.—Mr. Dick Adamson.
8.—"What'll You Do"—Parisien Hotel Orchestra.

Egyptian King's Tomb, 3000 Years Old, Discovered

THESE are the first photographs to reach Shanghai of the Earl of Carnarvon's great discovery of the 3,000-year-old treasure tomb of King Tutenkhamen, in the Valley of the Kings, Egypt. The party is shown standing at the steps to the tomb, while a general view of the spot is also shown. In the chambers of the tomb more than $15,000,000 worth of art treasures, gold and precious stones have been discovered.

Judge C. S. Lobingier And Prof. C. H. Robertson Call Radio Force For Good

Jurist And Scientist See Wonderful Educational Possibilities In Enterprise That Has Been Launched By The China Press Here

THE CHINA PRESS and the Radio Corporation of China continue to be showered with congratulations because of their enterprise in bringing the radio to China after its phenomenal success in the United States and Europe, and because of the success the broadcasting programs have met with here.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, always a progressive thinker, was especially warm in his praise of the innovation.

"Radiography and aviation are the two features by whose beginnings the present age will probably be remembered," Judge Lobingier told The Radio Editor of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

"Just as the fifteenth century stands out as a period when man first learned the true form and position of the earth from the discoveries of Copernicus, Galileo and Columbus, so the twentieth century bids fair to rank as the time when communication became perfected through the discoveries and inventions of Marconi, Santos Dumont and the Wright Brothers.

SURPASSES DREAMS

"Of these two marvels radiography is the younger; but is at present making the more rapid strides. Not even the author of the 'Arabian Nights' could have dreamed of the wonder which radiography is giving us today.

"And now that these marvels are being worked at our very doors, a word is due in appreciation of the enterprise which has made it possible.

"It seems highly fitting that a newspaper whose editors are Americans and which is in such close touch with the Chinese, should be the first to enable the wonders of radiography to be displayed in China. Nothing could be more effective in linking together the East and the West—the old and the new. I congratulate THE CHINA PRESS upon this great achievement and desire to record my vote in favor of listing it among those who are doing most to cement indissoluble ties between America and China."

ROBERTSON ENTHUSIASTIC

Prof. C. H. Robertson of the Y.M.C.A., who rigged up receiving apparatus in the Chinese 'Y' for the opening broadcasting program and entertained about five hundred prominent Chinese and foreign guests with the radio program, was enthusiastic in reciting the possibilities of radio in China.

Prof. Robertson in a letter to THE CHINA PRESS says:

"One of China's very greatest

(Continued on Page 2)

300 Attend Annual Meeting Of University Club; Moh Will Head Body For Year

Record Crowd Enjoys Dinner-Dance And Reunion At Columbia Country Club; Powell Reviews Year's Work

One of the most successful social events of the season was recorded last night when the American University Club held its annual general meeting and election of officers in the form of a dinner-dance at the Columbia Country Club. Fully 300 attended the gathering which was enlivened by college music and yells.

The officers for the ensuing year as nominated by the special committee headed by Major A Bassett were unanimously elected They are Mr. H. Y. Moh, president; Mr. Carl Crow, Vice-president; Mr. V. Fong Lam, treasurer and Mr. Robert Mishner.

The new president assured the members of the club that he would do everything in his power to uphold the traditions of the organisation and further the interest of American college men in China.

In reviewing the work of the club during the past year, President J. B. Powell reported that there were at present 350 members in the club, of whom 50 were elected during the past 12 months The executive committee met 14 times, while the club met for four tiffins, six lectures and six parties.

Mr. John Kries, treasurer, made a report on the financial condition of the club which was favorable. Tiffins were given in honor of Dr. Alfred Sze, Mr. Sung Han-chang, Dr. Wellington Koo, Mr. Isaac Marcosson, Mr. Frank Noyes, Mr. Webster of Stone and Webster and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan.

Lectures were delivered by Dr. Ting on coal; Dr. C. T. Wang on the Constitutions of China; Dr. Robert Fitch on the Geography of China; Dr. Su Hu; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott on History of China and by Mr. Von Heidenstam. A book containing these lectures will be distributed to members of the club shortly.

In addition to the annual meeting and dinner-dance, the club was host at three parties: a reception to the California University Glee Club, a dance for the American Returned Students' Club and a reception to Chinese students going to American Universities. The club also joined in the dinner to Judge Charles S. Lobingier and was guest at the American Returned Students' Club at a smoker.

Three members of the club passed away during the year. They were Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. B. A. Edwards.

Dancing continued till after midnight and every one voted the affair as one of the most enjoyable ever held at the club.

FLAGS OF STATES WILL DECORATE WASHINGTON BALL

Entire Carlton To Be Used For Annual Affair Of American Company

Flags of all the states in the Union and territories of the United States will feature the decorative scheme at the annual Washington Birthday ball of the American Company, S. V. C. which will be held at the New Carlton Cafe on the night of February 22. Flowers and greenery will also be used. The Committee on Decorations has assigned the planning of the scheme to Messrs. Carl Crow and E. D. Strassman.

Each flag will be donated by a member of the American community and 24 persons have already expressed a desire to contribute. The banners will measure six by ten feet, will bear the state seal, and will be made in uniform style.

Twenty-eight more flags are needed and any American who desires to present a flag is asked to communicate with Mr. Carl Crow at Central 2250 or Mr. J. E. Doyle, Central 676.

Reservations for the ball are being received daily and Captain V. Olsen of the unit urges that early applications for tickets be made. Americans may secure tickets for other nationals. Applications for tickets may be made with Captain Olsen at the Fearon Road offices of the Electricity Department, Lieut. J. W. Baldwin at the Walkover shoe store or J. E. Doyle at The China Press.

The entire Carlton will be turned over to the American Company on February 22 and dinner will be served only to those holding tickets for the ball. Two orchestras will play for dancing in the big ball room and the dining room. The Carlton has arranged for seating accommo-

(Continued on Page 8)

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SUN'S MILITARY CHIEF SLAIN BY RIVAL, REPORT; HIS DEPARTURE DELAYED

General Wei Pan-ping, Recently Appointed Head Of Constitutionalist Troops, Summarily Executed At War Council, Is Word Here

OTHERS OBJECTED TO HIS TITLE

Situation At Canton Again Muddled, With Much Depending On Attitude Of Yunnanese; Sun's Fukien Forces May Be Deciding Factor

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's departure for Canton was suddenly halted at the eleventh hour yesterday when he was advised by cable of the murder of General Wei Pan-ping, Commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Doctor Sun announced yesterday, following his cancellation of shipping accommodation on the Taiyo Maru, that he proposed to leave for Canton at some future date despite the outbreak, which has temporarily thrown the city of Canton in a state of anarchy.

The message which changed Doctor Sun's program came from General Hu Han-min, the new Civil Governor of Kwangtung appointed by Dr. Sun, but it is understood that several others, couched in the same terms and pleading with the Southern leader not to go down to Canton for the present, were also sent. Details are lacking as to the exact situation which led to the shooting of General Wei. However, from other sources, it is understood that the victim was shot while attending the session of the War Council of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces.

General Wei styled himself as the Commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi army, a title conferred on him, it is learned, by Dr. Sun as generalissimo of the Southern Army.

FAILS TO EXPLAIN

He was cross-examined by several officers of the Kwangsi Army under the command of General Shen Hung-yin on his right to assume such a title and failing to satisfy the enraged Kwangsi militarists, General Wei was arrested and summarily shot.

General Wei had been chief of police of Kwangtung for the last ten years and was in command of the Third Division of Cantonese Troops. After the fall of General Chen Chiung-ming, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the joint forces and with three other Kuomingtang leaders, constituted the Administrative Council which was functioning for Dr. Sun prior to his arrival in Canton.

The loss of Wei will probably cause some consternation among the rank and file of the Kwangtung Army, while some of the sections of the Kwangsi forces may secede from the rule of the Kuomingtang, in which case General Shen Hung-yin may effect a coup whereby Chen Chiung-ming may be brought back to power in Canton.

YUNNANESE BIG FACTOR

Much will depend upon the attitude of the Yunnanese Army, which is the deciding factor in the present situation. The Dah Tong News Bureau carried a telegram from Hongkong to the effect that General Yang Shih-ming, commander of the Yunnan men, has completed his negotiations with General Shen Hung-yin and will support the Kwangsi militarists. If the report is true, the power of the Constitutionalists in Kwangtung is again in eclipse.

This situation, however, cannot remain for long as the crack army of General Hsu Chung-chi is on his way to Canton from Fukien and a fresh struggle is anticipated at an early date.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, January 27.—A reliable unofficial report from Canton says that the Chenghsuehhui led by General Shen Hung-yin last night effected a coup d'etat against the leaders of the Kuomingtang and took General Wei Peng-ping and other prominent members prisoners.

Mr. Hu Han-ming, the Civil-Governor of Kwangtung, narrowly escaped capture and fled to Shameen.

General Wei Peng-ping's troops are reported to have surrendered

The Chenghsuehhui is reported to be controlling Canton.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, January 27.—In view of the reported success of the Chenghsuehhui, the party's aims are interesting. It is stated that they are the chief supporters of the Kwangsi forces but the Yunnan forces and the Navy are also co-operating. It is said that they intend to make General Shen Hung-ying Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung, Mr. Yang Yung-tai, who was recently a candidate to the Speakership of the Senate, Civil-Governor and General Tsen Chun-hsuan Inspector-General of the two Kwangs.

It is reported from Swatow that General Li Lieh-chun has been

FUNERAL RITES FOR REINSCH TO BE ON TUESDAY

Dr. Hawks-Pott To Deliver Address At Union Church

Memorial services for Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to Peking, who died at Dr. Fearn's Hospital on Friday morning after a lingering illness, will be held at the Union Church on Tuesday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

No funeral services will be held as the body will be cremated and the ashes sent to the United States in accordance with Mrs. Reinsch's wishes in a wire to United States Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham.

The memorial services have been arranged by a committee composed of Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Captain W. I. Eisler, commander of the local post of the American Legion; Capt. V. Olsen of the American Company, S.V.C.; Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Association of China, and Major Arthur Bassett.

Dr. Hawks-Pott of St. John's will deliver the funeral oration, and a sacred quartette will sing. Delegations representing the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Club, the American Association and other American organisations, will be in attendance as well as a number of Dr. Reinsch's friends and Chinese officials. Consul-General Cunningham will represent Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman as the American Minister is unable to leave Peking at the present time and requested the Consul-General to act for him.

The members of the American Company, S.V.C. will attend in full uniform as an honorary military escort. The committee in charge of arrangements have requested that no flowers be sent.

Mrs. Reinsch, who was notified by Mr. Cunningham, has cabled thanking the various American organisations and the Consul-General for their assistance and kindness.

American flags in Shanghai will be flown at half mast on Tuesday afternoon during the services.

Red Haired Boys And Girls Called Most Conscientious

(China Press Service)
London, Jan. 23.—"Red haired boys and girls today are the most conscientious, the most athletic and the most popular," Prof. Karl Pearson told university and college teachers in a lecture. He said that opinion regarding red heads was changing from medieval days, when they were regarded with suspicion and dislike.

negotiating with General Hung Chao-lin wishing to unite forces against the Kwangtung troops. The negotiations are nearing success but the opinion is expressed that the new situation in Canton will affect Swatow.

It is reported that General Li Hou-chi was compelled to withdraw from Shekiung and he has taken up his position at Tsaihenhsien.

With regard to Kiangsi it is reported that General Tsai Chen-hsun is negotiating with Mr. Hsieh Yuan-nan who will likely give up his attempt to become Civil-Governor. General Tsai is also reported to be negotiating with the Tuchuns of Kiangsu and Anhui.

(China Press Service)

Canton, Jan. 26.—General Wei Pang-ping, Commander of the Cantonese forces here, has been assassinated. A grave situation appears to be developing.

Wei Pang-ping was murdered by the Commander of the Kuangsi forces at a Council of War summoned by the latter this afternoon at the Headquarters of the Water Police on the Bund.

The commander of the Kuangsi forces at last report was Gen Shen Shung-ying.

Mr. Hu Han-min newly appointed Civil Governor cabled Dr. Sun Yat-sen to postpone his departure for the South in view of the new situation created by the assassination of Wei Pan-ping.

(China Press Service)

Canton, Jan. 26.—The news regarding the departure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Shanghai for Canton was enthusiastically received by the popular organisations here. Preparations were being made to tender a hearty ovation to the Republican hero upon his arrival in Canton.

(China Press Service)

Peking, Jan. 26.—With regard to the latest developments in Kwangtung, Gen. Wu Pei-fu has dispatched a special delegate, Mr. Chi Yun-peng, to interview President Li Yuan-hung.

Gen. Wu advises that the Central Government shall observe a "neutral" attitude towards the struggle between the Mintang and Chen Chiung-ming factions in Kwangtung. Mr. Chi intimates to President Li the Loyang potentate's dissatisfaction at the Government leaning towards Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Republican leader.

TWO MAIL BOATS DUE FROM STATES NEXT WEDNESDAY

Two more mail boats are to arrive from the United States next Wednesday, and with the departure of the Empress of Asia last night, the next mail for America will go on the President Pierce next Saturday.

The President Jackson which arrived at Yokohama from Seattle Friday afternoon, has on board 1,851 bags of mail, a big passenger list and 2,500 tons of cargo for this port, and the President Wilson, which was also due at Yokohama from San Francisco and Honolulu Friday, are expected to dock on Wednesday.

Taking mail and passengers, the Empress of Asia sailed from Woosung late last night and is due in Vancouver via Japanese ports on February 12.

The steamer China which docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday morning, brought 419 bags of mail, 15 passengers, 495 bars of silver bullion and 250 tons of cargo for this port. It will sail for Hongkong at daybreak today.

The Taiyo Maru arrived at Woosung from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports Friday night and sailed for Hongkong last evening.

The Siberia Maru of T.K.K. is due at Woosung from Hongkong at midnight and is to sail for San Francisco via Dairen, Japan ports and Honolulu tomorrow. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and incoming passengers from the steamer are expected to land about 9.30 a.m.

French Airman Glides 3 1-2 Hours

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The French airman, M. Boussoutrot, today made a flight lasting 3 hours 31 minutes in a glider. M. Thoret made a flight of 1 hours 23 minutes with a passenger in an aeroplane after dropping his propeller.

League Committee To Meet On Feb. 9

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—M. Viviani has convoked for February 9 at Geneva the Reduction of Armaments Commission of the League of Nations of which he is President.

AM. EXPRESS CO. TO OPEN OFFICE IN ASTOR HOUSE

A. E. H. Burn, Formerly Of Yokohama, To Be In Charge

A branch office of the American Express Company's travel and tourist bureau will be opened tomorrow morning in the lobby of the Astor House hotel.

The new office will be in charge of Mr. A. E. H. Burn, who for the past three years has conducted a similar office for the same company in the lobby of the Grand Hotel of Yokohama. Mr. Burn came to Shanghai as a member of the Express Company's staff in charge of part of the Laconia "round the world" tourist party, and as a result of conferences with the company's officials here it was decided that he should remain in Shanghai to conduct the new office.

Mr. Burn said yesterday that it would be the chief aim of his department, like that of American Express Company travel and tourist offices in all parts of the world, to do all in his power to assist travelers in such important matters as the purchase of railroad and steamship tickets, cashing and issuing money orders and letters of credit, arranging itineraries, reserving hotel accommodations; in short, relieving the traveler of all his drudgery.

Roger L. Moore, manager of the Astor House, in line with his policy of making the popular hotel modern and progressive in every way possible, said he was happy to be able to offer the express company space for a branch office in the Astor lobby.

"I hope every traveller who comes to Shanghai will make Mr. Burn his travel secretary while here," Mr. Moore said. "His long experience in this work and the fact that he has the cooperation of a world-wide organisation which he represents will of course make his service, which involves no extra charge, invaluable to our guests."

Moneylending Case Brings Two Indians Into British Court

Three Indians appeared in the British Police Court Saturday morning before Judge Peter Grain, acting as Police Magistrate, in connection with an alleged assault on January 20 arising out of moneylending.

Plaintiff alleged that when he called on the first defendant, who, together with the second defendant, was a watchman in an engineering works in the Chinese City, for repayment of a loan of $14, he was set upon by the two defendants, assaulted, and had his coat, in which was a $50 note, taken from him. Plaintiff produced a bank pass-book to prove that the day before he had withdrawn $50.

The first defendant denied having assaulted plaintiff at all. What he did do was to refuse repaying $14 since he had only been advanced $7, which was his real indebtedness.

The second defendant sought to prove an alibi, stating that at the time of the alleged assault, he was watching a hockey match at the Race Course, after which he went to the Apollo Theater. He did not return home until about 7 p.m.

The Court adjourned the case for a week to enable defendants to produce their witnesses, but warned them that they stood the chance of going to jail for a long term if it were found that they had taken away the $50 note from plaintiff, together with his coat.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 27.—Dr. C. T. Wang left for Chekiang yesterday evening. This is regarded as indicating that he intends to withdraw from politics at present.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 27.—Mr. Wang Yun-pao has declined the post of Foreign Minister which will probably be offered to Mr. Li Sheng-to, former Minister to Japan and Belgium, or Mr. Hu Wei-teh, Minister to Japan.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 27.—The meeting of the Cabinet this morning at which all the Ministers were present with the exception of Mr. Peng Yun-yi, discussed financial affairs, adjustment of foreign and domestic loans and means of tiding over the new year.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 27.—A new section of the Suiyuan Railway from Suiyuan to Paotowchan will be opened to traffic on February 1.

TRADE MISSION

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Polish-American Chambers of Commerce at Warsaw has organised an excursion of about 25 American industrialists and business men.

Lobingier Sees Good In Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

need is science. I know of no means equal to a broad use and understanding of radio for the putting forward in a popular and general way the spirit and method of science. Millions of boys and great number of girls in the West have been spending every moment of their spare time and every penny they could lay hands on in the experimental investigation of this fascinating subject, and great results have been achieved by the amateurs of America and other lands in distinctive additions to the scientific side of the subject.

Some achievements have been the development of the special forms of coils: honeycomb, duo—lateral, Gimbie Remler, and the like, the wonderful Armstrong Regenerative circuit, and more recently the Armstrong Super-regenerative circuit. Last year's successful tests in bridging the Atlantic under the limitations of power and wave length by the amateurs has opened up a new vision of world-wide relationships. The achievement of a few months ago of reaching from San Francisco to Honolulu by amateurs has been followed with intense interest by amateurs and professionals alike, and now the biggest game of all, reaching from Honolulu to the Asiatic Coast, is being attempted; and during the month of January a member of the American Relay League is listening in Peking for one of his colleague's sending from Honolulu.

"One of China's greatest needs is unity. To one who is familiar with the wonderful way in which the younger generation of all sections of America have been bound together as result of the operations of the Amateur Radio Relay League, where every night messages are being relayed from any part of the country to any other, and where connections are now being made with the amateurs of England, France and the Continent. All this is a great example of unification by radio.

"The recent broadcasting of the addresses of the President of the United States to the people is a very stimulating example of how the chief executive may keep the masses in touch with himself and his policies. It seems but a short time before it will be possible for a single voice to be heard in any part of the world. This should make greatly for international unity and harmony.

"One of China's greatest needs is for education. Already the radiophone is being used in the West to carry messages of the great State universities to the little red school house, or, its wonderful successor, the modern consolidated country school.

"One of China's greatest needs is for commerce, and the place that radio is taking in commerce is a notable aspect of modern civilisation.

"One of China's greatest needs is for the moral and spiritual results that come from religion; and radio in America is turning out to be one of the great allies for this most important side of the life of people. Congregations and individual families from as far away as Seattle have been listening in on sermons and church services from Pittsburgh, and have been sending in their appreciation of the choice of songs, and have been joining in with the songs of the Church service, and even subscriptions are coming in to Churches by enthusiastic radio auditors. The problem of the rural church with its inadequate supply of pastors available is now being eased up by the fact that rural churches can listen in on the ministers of the great city churches.

"Rather unexpectedly it has turned out that the Sunday radio service is one of the most popular features of the week's program. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the Chinese Government will at once radically change its policy in relation to this powerful agency for modern civilisation and betterment of human conditions. To this end, all public organisations should bring the weight of their influence to bear so that there may be a suitable organisation for bringing the benefits of radio to China."

Japanese Cadets Entertained Here

Various social functions are being given by the Japanese community of Shanghai in honor of the cadets on board the Japanese training squadron which is now in port returning to home waters from a cruise around the world.

The training squadron, composed of the cruisers Asama, Imate, and Idzumo, is in command of Vice-Admiral Tanaguchi. They sailed from Japan last Fall, going through the Panama Canal and visiting various American and European ports. They steamed to Shanghai from Hongkong where the officers and cadets were entertained by the Japanese of the Crown Colony and the British Naval authorities.

Heir To $1,000,000 Still 'White Wig'

(China Press Correspondence)

New York, Jan. 5.—E. S. Berue, a street cleaner in Elizabeth, N. J., was informed that his wife's brother, Michael Kelly, a real estate operator in Kansas, had died leaving an estate of $1,000,000 to Berue and his wife. Berue continued to ply his brush.

"A brush in the hand," said he, "is worth a million in Kansas."

THE GOLDEN GATE FOUR
Entertain
LURING DINNER
at
CARLTON, LTD.

The Yellow Lantern
Jack Mason Proprietor
Jade
Ivory
Amber
Curios
Rare Silks
Embroideries
Astor House Lobby

Children like it

It is difficult to make children take medicine but there's no fuss made over taking

"MARROW PHOSPHATES"

Pleasant to take and really effective, "MARROW PHOSPHATES" is the ideal tonic for weakly anæmic children.

IT INVIGORATES AND BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM IN A REMARKABLY SHORT TIME.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
(The Shanghai Pharmacy Ltd.)
16 NANKING ROAD.

AN EASILY UNDERSTOOD BANK STATEMENT.

THE
AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
SHANGHAI

Statement of December 31, 1922.

THE BANK OWES			
1.	Repayable on demand		$2,742,414.85
2.	To depositors for call deposits and current accounts	$1,758,414.85	
3.	To holders of banknotes in circulation	984,000 00	
4.	Other than demand obligations		1,521,333.80
5.	To depositors for fixed deposits and savings accounts	$1,500 574.43	
6.	To customers for accrued interest, etc.	20,759.37	
7.	*TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE BANK*		$4,263,748.65
	The careful banker always has the repayment of these obligations in mind and arranges his assets accordingly.		
TO MEET THESE OBLIGATIONS, THE BANK HAS			
8.	Cash on hand and in local banks		$1,003,546.99
9.	Demand loans—Callable at any time		1,637,521.41
10.	Stocks and bonds—Immediately salable		285,286.42
11.	Loans and discounts—maturing in less than three months and covered by security worth on the average 1½ times the amount lent		94[illegible],963.91
12.	Real Estate		740,967.69
13.	Prepaid items and other assets		87,672.81
14.	Furniture and fixtures		15,193 41
15.	*TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS*		$4,716,852 64
16.	This leave a Surplus of		$453,103.99
	Which represents the investment of the stockholders in the bank and is a margin of safety which guarantees the security of depositors' funds.		

The above listed resources do not include the item of GOOD WILL which nevertheless is one of our most valued assets. While no monetary value is assigned to this in the foregoing statement, it is largely upon this factor—gained we believe by five years' sincere effort to render friendly, personal financial service—that we base our expectation for the continued growth of the bank.

The foregoing figures are taken from the audited statement of the Bank's condition on December 31, 1922 drawn up by G. H. & N. Thomson, Chartered Accountants. Copies of the certified balance sheet will be sent on request.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS
INCORPORATED

Financial Statement
December 31st, 1922

ASIA LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.

ASSETS

First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate (not exceeding 60% of appraised valuation of property)	$50,000.00
Stocks and Bonds (market value December 31st, 1922)	95,138.90
Cash & Deposits in American Banks & Trust Companies (including fixed deposits totaling $109,350.00)	133,237.10
Interest Accrued to December 31st, 1922 on Investments and Bank Balances	4,106.80
Net Premiums Due and Deferred on Policies in Force December 31st, 1922 (upon which the full reserve has been set aside by the Company as a liability)	30,152.22
Net Balances Due from Agents	805.12
Furniture and Fixtures (less 20% annual depreciation charge)	17,156.48
Miscellaneous Assets	1,024.36
TOTAL ASSETS	**$331,620.98**

LIABILITIES

RESERVES ON POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31st, 1922 (based upon American Experience Mortality Table, 4%)	$95,516.46
Advance Payments made by applicants for insurance on whom the issuance of policies was still pending on December 31st, 1922	1,146.66
Accounts Payable December 31st, 1922	1,917.82
Miscellaneous Liabilities	1,735.50
CAPITAL and SURPLUS to POLICY HOLDERS in addition to $95,516.46 Reserves on Policies shown above	231,304.54
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$331,620.98**

The above statement is an extract from the Company's detailed annual statement for 1922 made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., who makes a thorough examination of the Company's affairs and audits its report in accordance with the requirements of American insurance laws.

Operating Under American Charter
MAIN OFFICE: 15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
BRANCH OFFICES:

CANTON	HANKOW	PEKING	TSINANFU
Missions Building	No. 1 Tungting Road	144 Hatamen St.	Cor. 5th Road & 3rd Ma Loo

Agencies in principal cities throughout China

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Mon., Jan. 29th — $1 DAY
Tues., Jan. 30th — $1 DAY
Wed., Jan. 31st — $1 DAY
Thurs., Feb. 1st — $1 DAY
Fri., Feb. 2nd — $1 DAY
Sat., Feb. 3rd — $1 DAY

Every Item One Dollar

DOLLAR DAY

Every Dollar Item Worth Double

All Dollar Goods Displayed in Main Aisle Ground Floor

EVERY DAY AT WHITEAWAY'S THIS WEEK

Dollar Goods from all Departments will be shown on Ground Floor

THOUSANDS OF DOLLAR BARGAINS FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS

SEE WHAT YOUR DOLLAR WILL BUY

Mennen's Tooth Paste,	3 Large tubes for	$1.00
Williams' ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,	$1.00
Sotol Tooth Powder,	5 Bottles ,,	$1.00
Camphorated Chalk for Tooth,	5 Tins ,,	$1.00
Gibbs Toilet Soap.	6 cakes ,,	$1.00
,, Bath Tablet,	3 Tablets ,,	$1.00
Blue Seal Vaseline,	5 pots ,,	$1.00
Junot's "Fett" Face Powder,	6 Tins ,,	$1.00
Grossmith's ,, ,,	2 Boxes,,	$1.00
Dorina Dorin ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	$1.00
Piver's ,, ,,	,,	$1.00 1 ox.
Bronnley's Vanishing Cream	3 pots ,,	$1.00
Henna Shampoo Powder,	12 packets ,,	$1.00
Mennen's Shampoo Cream,	2 tubes ,,	$1.00
Malloween Skin Food Soap,	4 cakes ,,	$1.00

QUARTER PRICE BARGAINS IN LADIES DRESSES

Erasmic Herb Soap,	4 ,, ,,	$1.00
Winner Saddle Soap,	8 Tins ,,	$1.00
Calvert's Carbolic Soap,	12 Cakes ,,	$1.00
Grossmith's Coal Tar Soap,	4 ,, ,,	$1.00
Lysal Antiseptic Healing Ointment	3 pots ,,	$1.00
Leather Cigarette Case	,,	$1.00 each
Rosaling Writing Pads	2 for	$1.00
Glass inkstand	,,	$1.00 each
Bronnley's Toilet Soap	,,	$1.00 box of 3
500 Famous Selvyt Cloths,	2 for	$1.00
150 only Bleached Turkish Towels, fringed ends 2 for		$1.00
500 only Bleached Damask Napkins, about 19 x 19 inch 3 for		$1.00

FURNISHING FABRICS AT HALF PRICE

400 only Strong Check Cotton Dusters, about 22 by 22 inch for	$1.00
120 only Lace Doyleys, size about 9 inch price 3 for	$1.00
300 Thick Flannelette Dusters, size about 23 x 23 inch 2 for	$1.00
30 only Lace Trimmed Duchess Sets at	$1.00 each
50 only Damask Tray Cloths for 2	$1.00
300 only Bleached Huck Towels about 19 x 36 inch 2 for	$1.00
200 White Cotton Curtain Loops for	$1.00 2 prs.
150 yards Self coloured Satins 31 in. Price 2 yds. for	$1.00

ALUMINIUM WARE AT HALF PRICE

200 yards Stencilled Bordered Madras Muslins about 36 inch widie, Price	$1.00 yd.
1,000 yds. Mercerised Lawn all colors 45 inch Price 2 yds. for	$1.00
600 yds. Heavy Printed Cretonnes, 31 inch	$1.00 per yd.
175 yds. only Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 54 inch	$1.00 yd.
900 yds. Bordered Casement Cloth, 31 inch Price 2 yds. for	$1.00
Boys Striped Ties 3 for	$1.00
Mikado Braces	$1.00 pair
Men's Cuff Links	$1.00 pair

Men's Caps	$1.00 each
Men's Open end Ties	$1.00 each
Men's Batswing Ties	$1.00 each
White Lawn Handkerchiefs 5 for	$1.00
Cotton Bandana Handkerchiefs... 2 for	$1.00
250 Doz. Ladies White Lawn Handkerchief	$1.00 per doz.
50 Doz. Ladies Ribbed Vests	$1.00 each
50 Doz. Ladies Ribbed Opera Vests, Ribbed Shoulder Straps	$1.00 each
100 Doz. Ladies White Lisle Hose...	$1.00 pair
1,000 yds. of Fancy and Plain Ribbons, 3 to 8 inch wide Price	$1.00 yd.
500 yds. Brush Wool Trimming, all colors. 4 yds. for	$1.00
Fancy Washing Galon Trimming, assorted, colors. 6 & 12 yds. for	$1.00
50 Doz. Black and Assorted colors Patent Leather Belts	$1.00 each
Children's Suspenders, Pink or Sky, 2 Pairs for	$.100

To Wind Up

Our Great Winter Sale

We are offering these Wonderful Dollar Bargains, and in addition Clearing Lines from all Departments. Charming Afternoon and Evening Dresses at Quarter Price, Beautiful Model Hats at Less Than Cost, Lovely Dress Remnants at Less Than Half Price.

Rainbow Embroidery Wool, 30 colors 10 Balls for	$1.00
Silver Sheen Silk and Wool mixture knitting Wool, Pink, Sky	$1.00 2 doz.
Eye Embroidery Wool, 20 colors, 6 Balls for	$.100
20 Doz Skirt Hangers, 3 for	$1.00
25 Doz. Colored Coat Hangers 2 for	$1.00
Children's Small Size, Sox 3 pairs for	$1.00
30 pairs Brown Wool Hose,	$1.00 per prs.
1,000 yds; Rose bud Silk Trimming, all colors 6 yds. for	$1.00
500 lbs. of Soft Knitting Wool, good Selection of colors ½ lb for	$1.00
Wayloo Bee Ribbon, 18 yards for All Leading colors	$1.00 pce.
2,000 yds. Washing Shoulder Strap Ribbon, 1 inch wide, Pink, Sky, mauve. 4 yds. for	$1.00
500 yds. Jet Bead Gimp assorted designs,	$1.00 yd.

300 lbs. Fluffy Brush Wool and Knitting, all colors	$1.00 ½ lb.
Silk Tulle Net, 36 inch, wide, Big variety of colors 2 yds. for	$1.00
300 White Cotton Cretome Net, 36 inch	$1.00
5,000 Remnants of Ribbon, Embroidery and Lace	$1.00 a piece
1 Egg Beater 1 Kitchen Fork 1 Kitchen Spoon	all for $1.00
1 Muffin Tin 1 Fluted Pie Tin 1 Bread Tin	all for $1.00

LADIES WINTER UNDERWEAR AT HALF PRICE

1 Fluted Muffin Pan 1 Pie Tin 8" 1 Kitchen Spoon	all for $1.00
4½ pint Tumblers	for $1.00
4 White Cups and Saucers	,, $1.00
2 Glass Sherbert Glasses	,, $1.00
4 Strong Glass Jam Dishes	,, $1.00
1 Plain Covered Glass Jam Dish	,, $1.00
Horse Radish Jar with Silver plated frame	,, $1.00 each
4 White Pudding Plates	,, $1.00
3 White Meat Plates	,, $1.00
1 Enamel Ladle 1 Enamel Strainer 1 Enamel Basting Spoon	all for $1.00

BEAUTIFUL SILK FLOUNCINGS AT HALF PRICE

3 Enamel Mugs Pint	for $1.00
1 14" White Enamel Deep Wash Bowl	$1.00 each
1 Scrub Brush 1 Dish Mop 1 Saucepan Brush	all for $1.00
1 Tin Brass Polish 1 Bottle Furniture Cream 1 Tin Plate Powder	all for $1.00
1 Salt Box 1 Lemon Squeezer Word 1 Wood Spoon	all for $1.00

LADIES GLOVES AND HOSE AT HALF PRICE

4 Break Back Rat Traps	for $1.00
2 Strong Steel Frypans	for $1.00
1 Pie Plate 9" 1 Layer Cake Tin 9"	for $1.00
1 Ladle 1 Skimmer 1 Tea Strainer	2 for $1.00
1 Salt Shaker 1 Pepper Shaker 1 Tea Strainer 1 Lemon Squeezer	all for $1.00

OUR WINDOWS ARE PACKED WITH DOLLAR BARGAINS
IT WILL PAY YOU TO INSPECT THEM

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

TERMS CASH — SHANGHAI — NO CREDIT

B.W.A. TEA DANCE IS WEDNESDAY AT NEW CARLTON

The entire New Carlton is to be given over to the B.W.A. Tea Dance on Wednesday and a very large number of tickets have been sold.

The Committee is doing its utmost to "please everybody" in the matter of tables but a considerable number of ticket holders have not yet booked them. This should be done without delay in order that confusion should be avoided at the last moment. Applications for tables or tickets should be made to Headquarters, 9 Kiukiang Road, as soon as possible. The two bands will play alternately in the big hall and in the dining room and in order that there should be no monotony (non-dancers having been very kindly considered by those in charge) an "Eightsome Reel" will be played about the 4th item on the program for which, of course, the sets should be arranged by parties before hand so that when the music begins dancers will be in readiness. There will also be a "Tango" and it is hoped that a goodly number will take part in this.

A number of the Committee will be at the entrance, to give information as to the whereabouts of ticket-holders' tables. No tickets will be sold at the door and they must be presented on entering.

British Producers Ask Preference

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—The British Empire Producers' Association has sent a letter to the President of the Board of Trade requesting him to receive a deputation early in February to ask for a definite assurance that preference will be given in all public body contracts to firms employing British labor and using British Empire materials.

They urge that the Imperial Government should set the example to other Governments and municipal and public bodies in the Empire by establishing definite Empire preference in calling for tenders. It is suggested that Empire tenders, using material produced in the Empire to at least 75 percent of the total used and employing only British Empire labor, should rank for purposes of acceptance as tenders below any foreign tenders or tenders not fully complying with these conditions, unless the foreign competitors quote a price at least 15 percent below the British tenders.

KANSAS HERE HOLD REUNION MONDAY NIGHT

All Kansans living in Shanghai, including those born in the state and those who have lived there for at least one year, are members of an informal organisation which will hold its annual reunion tomorrow evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boynton, 89 Route Pichon. There are some fifty or sixty people in this group, among them being President and Mrs. F. J. White of Shanghai Baptist College. Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken of St. Luke's Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Parker of the Methodist Centenary.

The group will gather at 7:30 for an early dinner, in connection with which will be music and toasts. Following this will be a program of games and stunts.

The committee making arrangements fears that there have been some omissions in the invitation list and therefore wishes to notify all persons who may qualify as members of the Kansas Club that a hearty welcome awaits them at this informal affair.

EXCHANGE DULL

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—The foreign exchange market today was dull. French francs closed at 73.025, Belgian francs at 80.95, Italian lire at 97.125 and German marks at from 105,000 to 110,000. Sterling on New York was quoted at 4.65⅛. The Stock Exchange showed a weaker tendency. Rubber shares were easier on the price of the commodity receding to 1s. 5½d.

U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, January 29, 1923, 2:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1396, O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. Esso Company of China. Motion to set.

Feesenden and Holcomb; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation. Motion to set.

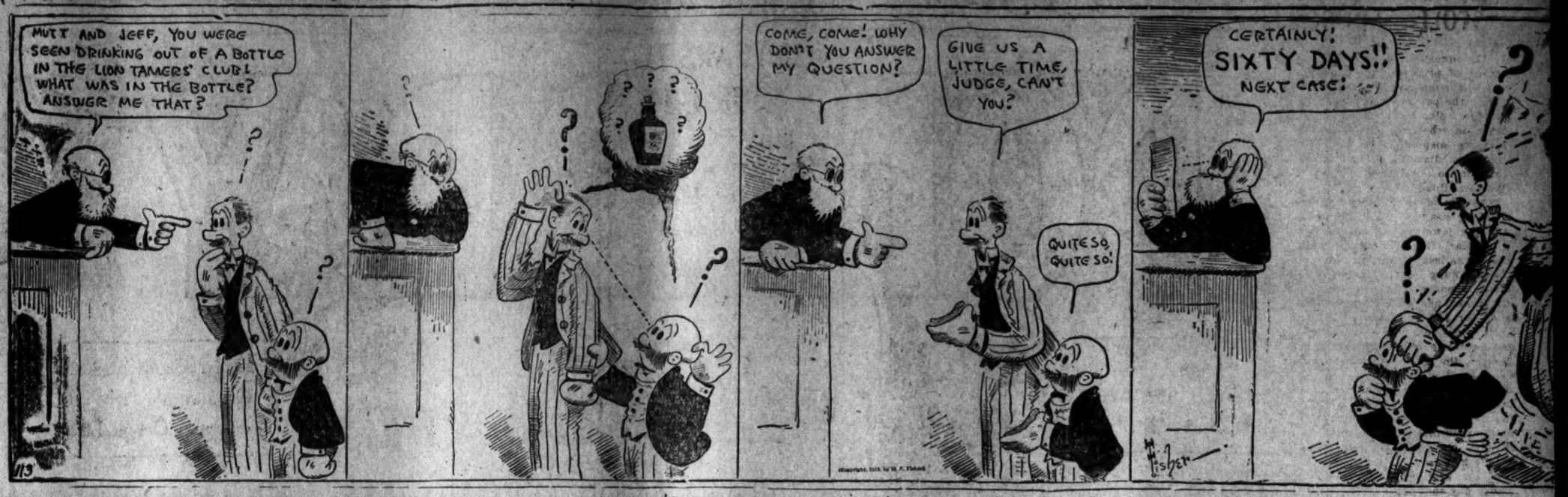
Feesenden and Holcomb; Shoop and Chalaire.

HEARING:

Cause No. 2043, United States v. James Slevin. U. S. District Attorney; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

MUTT & JEFF -:- You Can't Tell What You're Drinking These Days -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).


MUTT AND JEFF, YOU WERE SEEN DRINKING OUT OF A BOTTLE IN THE LION TAMERS' CLUB! WHAT WAS IN THE BOTTLE? ANSWER ME THAT?
COME, COME! WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER MY QUESTION?
GIVE US A LITTLE TIME, JUDGE, CAN'T YOU?
QUITE SO, QUITE SO!
CERTAINLY! SIXTY DAYS!! NEXT CASE!

News Brevities

Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, who has been visiting in South China for several days, has returned to Shanghai where she will remain until sailing for Japan and the States. While in Canton, Mrs. Seton witnessed the flight of General Chen Chiung-ming and his troops and the taking over of the city by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's men. Mrs. Seton is scheduled to make a number of talks upon her arrival in Japan. She will speak before a group of eight hundred women on "The Women of the World."

* * *

The B.W.A. Residence Endowment Fund Committee beg to acknowledge a donation of $20 from Nurse Eldridge in memory of Mrs. K. S. Ivy.

* * *

Among passengers arriving on the Empress of Asia yesterday were Mr. Ronald B. Aries of Pukow, Miss Mary Kelley of Nanking, Mr. T. M. Mitchell of Chenchow, and Mr. and Mrs. O. Hansen, Mrs. W. Shaw and Mr. J. Sundle of Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Holt announce the birth of a daughter at St. John's University on January 27.

* * *

The Shanghai Women's Club will hold their regular meeting tomorrow at 4 p.m. at the "Shun Pao" office in order to discuss a proposed letter to employers asking them to improve the condition of women workers in the silk factories.

* * *

Many cases of hydrophobia having been notified in the French Concession special instructions have been given to the Police to organise battues in which all ownerless dogs found in the streets of the Concession will be, if it is possible, taken and put in pound, or if not, killed on the spot.

* * *

A report from Dairen mentions that three new cotton mills are likely to be established in Manchuria shortly, backed by Japanese capital. The capacity of the first of these is not mentioned, but the second is to be of 30,000 spindles and the third of 20,000 spindles, with probably a branch establishment.

* * *

The annual distribution of prizes at the C. M. S. Anglo-Chinese School will take place at No. 90 Range Road at 5 p.m. tomorrow. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown advocate, will present the prizes.

* * *

An official notification states that the rates of postage from Hongkong on newspapers published in Hongkong and posted singly to the following places shall be: —British Possessions and China, 2 cents per 4 ounces or any fraction thereof; all other places, 2 cents per 2 ounces or any fraction thereof.

* * *

The Lantzoffs are entering upon the last week of their engagement at the Del Monte. Those who have not yet seen these artists in their whirlwind Russian dances should certainly not miss their astounding performances before the termination of their season. Other attractions are being arranged for later on by the Del Monte management.

* * *

Mr. F. B. Walker, secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, left for England yesterday on leave.

* * *

The Rev. Gordon Poteat left for Swatow on the s.s. Shantung yesterday.

* * *

Mr. L. Ashcroft, secretary of the Sun Life Insurance Company, returned to Shanghai on the Empress of Asia yesterday.

* * *

The Right Rev. Bishop Raynaud arrived from Ningpo on the s.s. Hsin Kiangteen yesterday.

* * *

Among Shanghai passengers arriving on the Empress of Asia yesterday were Mr. W. H. Bolton, Mr. A. H. Hanson, Mr. F. P. Lachlan, Miss E. Neill, Mr. J. J. Paterson, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Mr. A. H. Rasmussen and Mrs. Rasmussen.

* * *

Among passengers arriving on the s.s. China yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Humphreys, Mrs. Patrick J. Fitzsimmons, Dr. James V. Scott and Mr. A. E. Taylor, Jr.

* * *

Residents of Yokohama are vigorously protesting against the Japanese Government's scheme to improve Tokio harbor as they think it would take away a great deal of shipping that rightly belongs to Yokohama, the biggest port in the Empire.

* * *

Fire, resulting in damage estimated at Yen 10,000,000, swept the city of Fukuoka, Kyushu, in Japan on last Thursday. A large party of the city was totally destroyed. The fire started in a moving picture theater.

* * *

The following forthcoming weddings are announced: Mr. B. W. Bennett of Shanghai, to Miss Daisy Godfrey, en route from Heathfield, Swansea; Mr. H. S. Remedios of Hongkong, to Miss Maria B. Gomes of Kowloon.

* * *

A dining room boy employed at the Kalee Hotel was taken into custody by the police Friday night and yesterday was charged at the Mixed Court with misappropriating $100 given him by a former employer to take to the bank. The Police also said that word had come to them that the accused was suspected of breaking into the office of Mr. Gilbert Hooper, his former employer, at 9A Kiangse Road. The case was remanded one week to permit further inquiries.

* * *

The case in which Yang Chingling, a contractor, is charged with representing himself to be a police officer and trying to extort $500 from a shopkeeper at 46 Si Gee Bai Ka was called before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh of the Mixed Court yesterday. Attorneys for prosecution and defense said they had a number of witnesses to call and the Court stated that it would not have time to hear the case at yesterday's session and remanded it for a special hearing.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Fenn of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Mrs. Fenn, announce the birth of a daughter at the Victoria Nursing Home on January 25.

Conference Envoys Arrive At Memel

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 26.—The Commission sent by the Conference has arrived at Memel. The town is calm. The first subject for consideration will be the reorganisation of finance, the plan for which will be explained to the Chamber by the New Minister of Finance. The Government is proposing to grant large support to small and medium landed properties in order to avoid compromising by too precipitately parcelling out the large agricultural estates.

The Conference of Ambassadors has proposed the date of March 1 for the meeting of the conference of experts to discuss the question of payment by Germany for the American army of occupation.

Austrian League Envoy In Paris

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, accompanied by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the New Austrian National Bank, arrived this morning in Paris to take part in the next meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

Letters To The Editor

Editor, The China Press.

Sir: In an address before the Rotary Club on last Thursday Dr. Hawks-Pott made the statement that the first foreign school for boys was founded by Masonic bodies in 1886, to be followed by the Thomas Hanbury School in 1891.

Upon examination of records which are still in existence I have found that Dr. Hawks-Pott was mistaken in the dates of the founding of the first foreign schools here.

The first foreign school for girls was founded in 1871—St. Joseph's—and the first foreign school for boys was founded by the Jesuit Fathers in 1874 in the French Settlement. In 1884 the school—St. Francis Xavier's College—was moved to its present location.

In addition to the extant records a number of prominent business men of Shanghai at the present time attended St. Francis Xavier's as boys and can bear out my statement.

J.P.D.

Laconia Tourist Dies At Hongkong

Mr. Norman Campbell, an official of the First National Bank of Santa Barbara, California, who was a tourist on board the Laconia which recently visited Shanghai on its way around the world, died at the French Hospital at Hongkong on last Sunday.

Mr. Campbell was taken ill while in Tsingtau, became worse in Hongkong and was too ill to continue on the tour to Manila. Mr. Campbell was alone on board the Laconia and wires have been sent to bank officials in California asking what disposition be made of the body by the American Consulate-General.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO HOLD OLD TIME ENTERTAINMENT

The entertainment committee of the American Woman's Club are giving an old fashioned entertainment at Martyrs' Memorial hall on Friday evening, February 2 at 9 o'clock. The hall is located at 120 Szechuen Road.

The entertainment will include charades, tableaux, old songs, the Old Family Album with living pictures of Grandpa Hoskins and the whole family in addition to numerous other attractions.

Tickets are fifty cents and $1 and are on sale at Squire Bingham's, or from any ladies of the committee which includes: Mesdames P. A. Sargeant, West 1739; R. I. Clapp, West 2545; C. H. Lavers, West 1970; W. H. Lacy, Central 88; Boynton, West 88; Mrs. Swan, North 1316; Mrs. Schuinazzi West 88 and Dr. Anne Walter Fearn West 54.

The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the American Woman's Club.

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DECLINES TO PAY PAWNBROKER FOR STOLEN BROOCH

The question of whether an owner of property stolen and recovered from pawn is obliged to repay the pawnbroker was argued at the Mixed Court yesterday when an order was sought regarding the disposal of a gold and platinum, diamond set brooch belonging to Mr. Rees, 39 Great Western Road.

The loss of the brooch, valued at $900, was reported to the police and the jewelry was described in a circular. The same day the circular was issued the proprietor of the Ji Zung pawn shop, Sinza Road, reported to the police that the brooch had been pawned in his shop for $50 on January 13.

Mr. Rees told the Court, Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh, that he did not see why he should be compelled to pay the pawn money for property which was his own. Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, appearing on behalf of the pawnbroker, maintained that it was the practise in such cases, where the pawnbroker had assisted in recovery of the lost property, to have the owner pay the money. The Court concurred with this view but said that since Mr. Rees was a British subject, it could not order him to make payment. The matter was therefore remanded for the British Assessor.

Princess Mary An Expectant Mother

Princess Mary. INCL.

PRINCESS Mary, daughter of the British rulers, who marries a commoner, Viscount Lascelles, is soon to become a mother, according to announcement in England.

WANT TO ADD 10 TO 20 YEARS TO YOUR LIFE?

Drink Distilled Water and Cut Out Refined Sugar, Advises Dr. Thompson.

Dr. R. A. Thompson, now of Shanghai has been doing research work for many years. He has held numerous conferences in the principal European Capitals and in America. His system for the conservation of human vision has been proclaimed by authorities the world over to be the most advanced method known to science.

A discovery of importance to mankind made by Dr. Thompson in his research work was that a person may add ten to twenty years to his or her life by drinking distilled water.

"The bone cells are calcium depositing organs," said the doctor. "Calcium products are present in almost all ordinary drinking water. Excessive bone formations are formed around the openings where the arteries and nerves penetrate, cutting off both blood and nerve supply.

"Hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure, brittle bones in old people, heart disease due to the hard strain and other maladies, including cataracts, are caused by the calcium and limestone products deposited by the bone cells."

The doctor urged everyone seeking good health and longer life to distill his drinking water. "A person has all the bone formation that is necessary after he becomes twenty-five years of age and the best way to rid water of the harmful calcium compounds is to distill it," he said.

"To eliminate the huge national loss of men and money for which defective vision is held responsible, a nation-wide campaign of education is now being conducted in schools, industries and professions and even on college athletic fields.

"The eye is involved in 11 per cent of all the premanent industrial accidents of the nation, and approximately 25,000,000 persons have vision that requires correction. The eyes are part of the body. Therefore they depend on the condition of the body.

"Refined sugar is particularly harmful to the eyes. Cut out sugar in every way, shape and form for three months and see how your sight improves, also your general health". Discussing these discoveries Dr. Thompson had this to say: "The hardest thing about benefiting the human race is convincing those benefited that such is the fact. Every inventor and discoverer and thinker from the dawn of civilization has suffered from this. It is only recently that people are beginning to wake up to the fact that a great forward step in medical and optical science has been made."

Railwaymen Tear Up Tracks

(Continued from Page 1)

Bradbury agreed that it would be useless to discuss the moratorium question in view of the present relations of France and Belgium with Germany. Sir John Bradbury abstained from voting on the general default.

In accordance with the policy followed on the occasion of the two previous declarations of default, the French moratorium plan remains before the Commission for possible consideration if favorable circumstances later arise.

(Reuter's Service)

Essen, Jan. 26.—A French authoritative statement says that there are 10 divisions in the Ruhr area, totalling 120,000 men besides cavalry.

(Italian Wireless)

Rome, Jan. 22.—It is reliably reported that the British, French and German Foreign Offices have now asked Signor Mussolini to suggest plans for a compromise with regard to the Reparations question and the invasion of the Ruhr.

An Italian Government official who is in very close touch with Signor Mussolini says that the latter considers that Europe was never in such a mess as today and the situation never so full of danger.

He considers that England made a mistake in withdrawing from the Paris Conference. He says that she wanted to bluff France and France called her bluff by invading the Ruhr. France made a great mistake by carrying her actions too far.

On the other hand Germany, under the illusion that France was abandoned by her major Allies, made a worse mistake by offering resistance.

Political circles in Rome are of the opinion that since it has been announced that Signor Mussolini is working for a compromise, the situation can be viewed with less apprehension. Hope is growing that further difficulties may be avoided and that a solution satisfactory for all concerned may be reached within a few days.

(Asiatic News Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Contrary to the French view, the British attorney general, replying to a question by Mr. Bonar Law, has declared that legally speaking the Versailles treaty has been broken by the French action in seizing the Ruhr mines and forests.

London papers intimate that the Cabinet is on the eve of the most important decision regarding the British attitude towards the Ruhr occupation.

HARDING, BACK AT DESK, ADVISED TO CALL CONFERENCE

Europe Drifting Into War, Congress Members Tell Him

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 26.—President Harding returned to his desk today for the first time since his attack of influenza. He declared that he was only ill enough not to feel like working.

Secretary of State Hughes today informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had instructed Mr. Boyden, the United States observer on the Reparations Commission, not to express any opinion in regard to a reparations settlement and to refrain from urging consideration of his own suggestions in the absence of instructions from the State Department.

The Secretary of State emphasised that State Department in no way approved Mr. Boyden's recent memorandum to the Reparations Commission.

After Mr. Hughes had submitted the Boyden documents to the Committee Senator Borah announced that he would move a resolution, probably on Monday, requesting President Harding to call a world economic conference.

Congressman Chalmers (Republican), in the House of Representatives today, moved a resolution that a committee should interview President Harding to urge the summoning of a world peace conference in view of the fact that the European nations seem to be drifting towards war, saying that the United States would inevitably be drawn into the threatened conflict.

Poincare Deaf To German Protest On Murder Of Civilians

(Asiatic News Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 24.—M. Poincare rejected the German protest against the murder by French soldiers of unarmed citizens at Bochum saying that all opposition to the French "engineers" will be sternly suppressed.

He also refused to accept the German note about the Langendreer murder. The French garrison at Langendreer was transferred to another city.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Essen, Jan. 26.—The French have established a blockade to prevent the movement of fuel from the Ruhr to Germans. Along with this provision is made for punishment for, disorderly demonstrations against the troops carrying out the blockade.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at £1—72.50 francs.

Obituary

MR. F. D'ASSIS GOMES

Mr. Francisco d'Assis Gomes, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong died at his home there last Saturday.

The late Mr. Gomes was born in Macao in 1837 and was educated in Portugal. On his return to China, he joined the firm of Brandao and Co. at Canton which was later removed to Macao owing to troubles at Canton. He then joined the firm of Messrs. Dent and Co. in Hongkong, until 1861, when, with his brothers, he opened the firm of Brandao and Co., which they closed in 1906.

The late Mr. Gomes was a director of several public companies, including the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., in which capacity he served for no less than 27 years. He leaves a widow, as well as a son and four daughters, to mourn his loss.

MARIA P. D'ALMEIDA

The death occurred yesterday of Maria Placida d'Almeida at the General Hospital. The funeral will take place this afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4:45 p.m. All friends are invited to attend.

RUSS AIR FLEET

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The aerial fleet of the Red Army is being rapidly modernised. Information from an Italian source shows that about a hundred monoplanes and biplanes were recently delivered to Moscow by Italian pilots.

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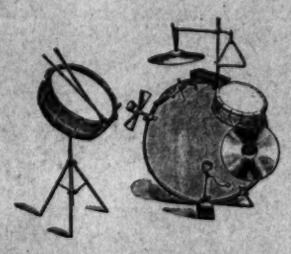

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HOSIERY SALE ALL THIS WEEK

RUBBER SCHEME TO STAND, DESPITE U. S. OBJECTIONS

Council Member Says Restriction Plan Is Irrevocable

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—In a letter to the press, Mr. James Davenport, a member of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association, dealing with the American manufacturers' objection to restriction, says that he has good reasons for saying that the Colonial Office decision not to weaken the scheme is irrevocable. On the contrary there is every indication that the scheme will, if necessary, be tightened up. The Association's delegates to America will simply hear the views of the American manufacturers but will not commit the Association to any modification of the scheme. The Association will loyally support the carrying out of the scheme. Any proposal by the American manufacturers for the purchase of their estimated requirements for the next few years at a fair price, giving the proper return to the rubber investor, would be sympathetically considered.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Edwin Stockton, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the system whereby the amount of rubber might be exported on the minimum duty increased with the rise of price was felt to be a sufficient safeguard againrt the price rising to an excessive figure. Moreover, the very high export duties in Ceylon and Malaya, which would have a prohibitive effect as long as rubber was at a reasonable level, would cease to act as a deterrent if rubber reached the excessive price at which it would be profitable to the estates to pay higher duties over the whole of their exports and not confine themselves to exporting only the limited amount permissible on the minimum duty. This constituted a second automatic safeguard, which, though it would only operate in the inconceivable event of the first failing to work sufficiently rapidly to prevent an excessive rise in price, would immediately satisfy all inquiries for rubber which worked up the price.

English Professors Win High Honors

Prof. Frederick Soddy. Dr. William F. Aston

PROFESSOR Frederick Soddy, of Oxford University, England, has been awarded the famous Nobel Prize for chemistry work for 1921. Dr. William Francis Aston received the same prize for 1922, at the same time being awarded the Hughes Medal for the discovery of isotopes of elements by method of positive rays.

Dean Symons To Broadcast Sermon

(Continued from Page 1)

jack numbers that have delighted dancers at the Parisien. Mr. Roy Sharp, one of the Parisien's featured players, will give a banjo solo, "Down The Trial To Home Sweet Home" and "Bow Wow Blues."

Messrs. Adamson, Sharp and Harmon will play a piano, saxaphone and banjo trio, "Star of Love," and Mr. Alexandra will play "Souvenir" as a violin solo.

Dick Adamson, premier saxaphone tooter, will render "Celeste Aida" on his favorite instrument as a solo, and the prize piano tickler from the Parisien, Eddie Harmon, will play "Kitten On The Keys," as a piano solo. It looks like one of the best musical programs that has yet been arranged for broadcasting in China.

LAST NIGHT

Last night's broadcasting program, which was arranged especially for the annual meeting of the American University Club at the Columbia Country Club, furnished further proof of the adaptability of the radio efficiency of Mr. E. G. Osborn of the Radio Corporation of China.

Just a few minutes before the broadcasting was due to start last night one of the big condensor tubes at the broadcasting station on the roof of the Dollar building at 3 Canton Road, went out of commission. Mr. Osborn, not wishing to disappoint the collegians in their program, dashed around and rigged up an emergency set, installed it at the Country Club.

Although the broadcasting apparatus was so placed that it was out of sound of the room in which the collegians gathered for their annual meeting.

Despite the last minute difficulties that had to be surmounted the cheering by radio was carried out very successfully according to those in attendance at the meeting. When Harry Kerry's orchestra played, however, the listeners at the Country Club were unable to get a clear program because of wireless interference. The music was marred by the rat-a-tat-tat signals from one wireless station to another, and many of the crowd were disappointed.

The interference did not extend to other sets, however, and the wireless stations at Woosung and Siccawei as well as two unnamed ships at sea heard the program distinctly. No reports have been received from any of the amateurs with private sets but it is taken for granted that some of them heard clearly while others were bothered by the same interference that marred the Country Club program.

Mr. Mark Hanna entertained with a comedy song number to the delight, at least, of the listeners at the broadcasting station as well as some of the amateurs, and the American University Club's quartette also gave several splendid numbers. Because of the unfavorable conditions under which the concert was given Harry Kerry's orchestra and Mr. Hanna will appear on another program in the near future.

MISSION RADIO

Radio, which has sprung into instant popularity in China, is to be carried to the far interior and made an important factor in the life of the Methodist Episcopal mission in Szechwan Province.

James M. Yard, executive secretary of the East Asia Movement of the Methodist denomination, has announced that plans are already under way to install receiving sets in all of the West China stations and place a sending set in Chengtu in order that it may be used by the faculty of the West China Union University in broadcasting addresses, health lectures, entertainments, news, etc.

According to Mr. Yard, radio promises to revolutionise missionary work in China and he exects it to become a dominant factor in the education of the masses. It will do a great deal, he declares, in helping to solve the political problems of the country, as well as helping to simplify means of communication.

Mr. F. I. Jonnson of Columuba, Ohio, area secretary of the Centenary Movement, who visited Mr. Yard a short time ago while on a tour of the world, declared before he left that he would take the matter up with the Board of Foreign Mission in New York immediately and felt sure they would see the necessity of installing radio in all of Methodism's mission stations in China. He recommended that step.

The Methodist Episcopal church is carrying on mission work in eight provinces.

Slevin Case Again Monday

Two motions to set and further evidence in the case against Mr. James Slevin will be heard by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court tomorrow afternoon.

The motions for hearings to be set are O. J. Weeks Co., Inc. v. the Esso China Company of China, and the Chemische Febrik Griesheim Elektron v. the International Banking Corporation. Fessenden and Holcomb apoear for the plaintiffs in both cases and Davies and Bryan, and Shoop and Chalaire for the defendants.

Following the motion calendar further evidence in the case in which Mr. Slevin is charged with importing six airplanes into China.

PENSIONS RETAINED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies has prolonged the payment on account of the high cost of living of 720 francs a year to small officials and retired officials.

French Attache Assists Greeks

(French Wireless)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The French military attache has left Athens for Salonika where he will get into touch with General Vangalos and with him will carry out the distribution of the Greek forces along the Maritza.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Temps reports from Sofia that the refusal of the Turks to permit the return of Bulgarian refugees in Eastern Thrace has produced a painful impression in Bulgarian circles.

SOLDIERS FIRED ON

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, Jan. 26.—A Turk fired on two Sergeants of the North Staffordshire Regiment this evening when they were hiring a carriage to return to the barracks. One of them has died.

The outrage was entirely unprovoked. The Turk escaped. The Turkish authorities have apologised to General Sir Charles Harington. The cab-driver has been arrested.

SEINE LOAN

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Council General of the Seine is proposing a loan of 300,000,000 francs for extension work on the City of Paris and fitting up the port of the Seine.

S.V.C. Corps Orders

Routine Orders by Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O. Commandant, S.V.C.

Shanghai, Jan. 27, 1923.

No. 12 S.V.C. Club Annual General Meeting. With reference to S.R.O. No. 3 dated January 16, 1923. The annual general meeting of the S.V.C. Club will be held at 6 p.m. on Thursday, February 1, and not on the date stated in that order.

No. 13. Corps Route March. There will be a Corps Route March on Sunday morning, February 11, at the conclusion of which I shall take the opportunity of wishing farewell to the Corps in the Drill Hall. Detailed orders will be issued in due course.

R. MARR JOHNSON,
Colonel,
Commandant, S.V.C.

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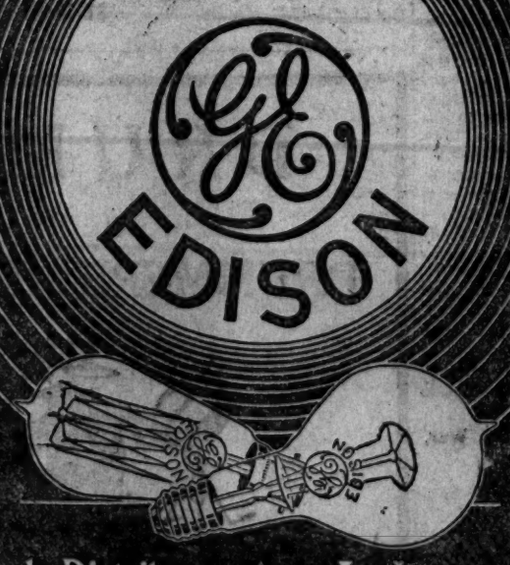

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(2) The Economic Situation in Soviet Russia
(3) Opposition to Commissariat for Foreign Trade
(4) Export Tariff lowered at Vladivostok
(5) The Habarovsk Market
(6) Wholesale Prices at Kalgan, Hailar, Manchuli and Chita.

You will also find other interesting information in this issue.

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TO LET, in French-town, four roomed house with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, servants quarter, kitchen, etc. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over at a reasonable price. Apply 380, Avenue Joffre. 55746 J 28

TO LET, a nice three room house, with kitchen and large bathroom. Screened throughout. Excellent location. A minute from Hongkew Park and trams. Rent Tls. 35.00. Apply by telephone North 225. 55750 J 30

HOUSE to let, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom and servant's room, at 43 Ward Road. Fittings and furniture to be taken over for half cost. 55635.

HOUSE to let, on Sinza Road, 5 rooms, moderate rent. Apply to Box 570, THE CHINA PRESS. 55657 J 28

FOUR roomed house, on Tongshan Road. Tls. 35. Apply to Box 571, THE CHINA PRESS. 55657 J 28

59 Hart Road, four roomed new house, two bathrooms, attics, kitchen, servants quarters, garage, all modern conveniences ready to occupy. 55680 F 1

HOUSE on Bubbling Well Road, to be let from March 1st, 1923. Apply to V. F. Zimmerman, 1A, Jinkee Road. 55586 J.30

EXQUISTELY furnished new eight roomed house, Yu Yuen Road, sanitary bathrooms, kitchen, pantry, servants quarters, garage and garden. Owner will transfer lease sell furniture. Apply to Box 545, THE CHINA PRESS. 55598 J.28

TO LET. Four roomed house, attic, servants' quarters, etc. No. 2, Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road. 55549 J 28

SIX roomed house to let in the heart of French town, complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage, immediate occupation. Rental Tls. 90. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 112

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat, two rooms, kitchen and bath. 12 Darroch Road. 55789 J 30

TO LET, in private family, flat of two rooms, with board or without. 16, Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well. 55766

FLAT TO LET, third floor, two very large rooms, kitchen, bathroom with enamelled tub, telephone, etc. Apply 22, Chaoufoong Road. 55775 J 31

WONGKASHAW GARDENS. New private home, large furnished balcony room, facing garden, private bathroom. Meals optional. Also furnished flat 2 or 3 rooms bathroom, kitchen, telephone. Apply to Box 624, THE CHINA PRESS. 55805 J 30

TO LET, near French Park, nice furnished flat, bed and sitting room with separate bath. First class French cooking. Suitable for married couple or two friends. From 10 February. Also one single room. 127, Route Vallon. W. 3125. 55761 J 28

TO LET, 22 Jessfield Road, flat, furnished or unfurnished, garage if required, immediate possession. Apply to Box 596, THE CHINA PRESS. 55743 J 30

TO LET, flat, 2 large rooms, with verandah, bath and kitchen, near Burlington Hotel, very reasonable rent. Apply to Box 567, THE CHINA PRESS. 55654

TO LET, well furnished flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, veranda. Also taxes, lights, water included. Low rental. Apply 36, Ward Road. 55637 F. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ONE month free service, rendered by beginner in stenography on purpose to secure experience. Apply to Box 614, THE CHINA PRESS. 55780 J 30

MALE stenographer, age 26, American, 6 years experience, desires position. Apply to Box 615, THE CHINA PRESS. 55734 J 28

EXPERIENCED architect open for immediate engagement. Salary Taels 600.00. Reply to Box 617, THE CHINA PRESS. 55786 J 31

YOUNG man just finished Commercial school requires position in office. Small salary to begin. Apply to Box 626, THE CHINA PRESS. J 31

LADY recommends nurse young child, (or invalids, Hospital massage), Russian, fair English, for America, England, middle February. $50 monthly. Apply to Box No. 592, THE CHINA PRESS. 55731 J 28

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Special monthly rates. 20 Jinkee Road. Phone Central 2351. 54980

BUSINESS man with executive ability open for immediate engagement. Fifteen years experience in importing and exporting, thorough knowledge of banking, bookkeeping, advertising and general office routine. Good salesman. A. 1. references. Replies to Box 602, THE CHINA PRESS. 55753 J 30

YOUNG man (beginner) desires position as junior clerk, excellent knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, coding, filing. Willing to start with moderate salary. Apply to Box 598, THE CHINA PRESS. 55747 F 2

COMPRADORE wanted, as a companion for an Engineering Co. Tls. 5,000 security. Solid business. Address Box 557, THE CHINA PRESS. 55727 J 30

YOUNG French lady, speaks English, desires position, governess or companion. Fond of children, willing travel. Apply to Box 574, THE CHINA PRESS. 55661 J 28

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED modern furnished house, six or seven roomed, with two bathrooms, near French Park, not beyond Route des Soeurs. From first of March, for nine months or longer. Responsible party with best references. Rates not exorbitant. Apply to Box 610, THE CHINA PRESS. 55770 J 28

WANTED, a detached 6 to 7 roomed house, unfurnished, in French Concession. Must have garage. Apply to Box 594, THE CHINA PRESS. 55735 J 30

LOST AND FOUND

LOST: Scotch pebble brooch silver setting, lost on or near Race Course. Please return. Apply to Box 589, THE CHINA PRESS. 55723 J 30

REWARD for return of black and white Pekingese poodle. Name Poupee. 118, Wei-Hai-Wei Road. 55745 J 30

LOST OR STOLEN, from 4 Weihaiwei Road, English pointer dog, white, liver and ticked. Name "Trapper." Reward to finder. Tel. W. 3424 or C. 205, W. J. Gande, Gande, Price Ltd. T. F. 114

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED Ladies to examine our beautiful display of the newest creations in Spring hats. The Kearny Co., Inc. 210-11-12 Glen Line Building, 2, Peking Road, C. 5558. 55706 J 28

RELIABLE party desires to share expenses of good house boat for partial use of same during ensuing year, or would purchase good houseboat, at reasonable figure. Address with particulars to Box No. 595, THE CHINA PRESS. 55737 J 30

WANTED ladies to be interested in the smartest line of corsets ever brought to the East. The famous Madame Grace corsets are offered by The Kearny Co., Inc., 210, 11, 12, Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road, C. 5558. 55706 J 28

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN OR COMPRADORE wanted for Engineering Department of firm, established over 50 years in the Far East. Specialities: All kinds of textile machinery and electrical plant. Applicants must have very good connections with silk spinning and weaving mills, cottongoods manufacturers and electrical enterprises. Excellent prospects for energetic ambitious man of good social standing. Applications will be treated strictly confidentially. Please write, stating fully qualifications, to Box No. 541, THE CHINA PRESS. 55582 J. 28

WANTED: An experienced shroff or salesman for paint department. Good salary and commission. The Kearny Company 210-11-12, Glen Line Building. Phone C. 5558. 55791 F 3

WANTED. An experienced provision and candy salesman. Good salary and commission. The Kearny Company, 210-11-12, Glen Line Building. Phone C. 5558. 55791 F 3

ADVERTISING solicitors (Chinese) wanted immediately. Salary and commission basis. Only right man need apply to Box 603, THE CHINA PRESS. 55779 J 28

WANTED: Stenographer for up river position. Apply 4, Quinsan Gardens. 55682 J 28

SALESMAN. Outside work. Excellent prospects for ambitious, energetic man of good standing. Applications treated confidentially. State fully qualifications to Box No. 601, THE CHINA PRESS. 55756 J 28

WANTED, an experienced China typist. Apply to Box 590, THE CHINA PRESS. 55727 J 28

COMPETENT stenographer (male), both English and German, seeks position. Please reply to Box 580, THE CHINA PRESS. 55686 J 28

COMPRADORE WANTED by well established firm for profitable export business. Tls. 5,000 cash deposit. References required and given. Reply to Box 582, THE CHINA PRESS. 55691 J 28

WANTED: Capable and reliable salesman, in wine department of old established firm. Apply to Box 579, THE CHINA PRESS, stating age, nationality, etc. T. F. 115

PROFESSIONAL

GERMAN taught by German teacher. Easy and new method. Apply to 301E, Avenue Joffre. 55794

TRANSLATIONS in Russian, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and interpreting in these languages. Prompt service. Will call at the office, F. Herlinger, 25, Tongshan Road, Tel. East 460. 55767 J 31

FRENCH lessons given by French lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 554, THE CHINA PRESS. 55617.

SINGING LESSONS, private lessons, monthly terms. Prof. G. Zalsman, 124, Sinza Road. Telephone W. 2617. 55552 F 4

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

USED CARS

FORD, limousine special body for sale, Tls. 1,500. Cord tyres. Run only three months. Owner going home. Write to Box 575, THE CHINA PRESS. 55670

SUMMER RESORTS

VALLEY HOTEL: Kuling. Private Hotel opening on June 1st, for the Season. Located within 2 minutes walk of the Russian swimming pool and tennis courts. All double rooms with baths attached. Ideal place for rest and quietness. Terms moderate. Those wishing to engage rooms for the season should apply early to Box No. 560, care of THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 113

China Press Want—Ads. Bring Results

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office space on first floor. Building located on corner convenient to Bund. Reasonable rental includes light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 608, THE CHINA PRESS. 55782 J 28

OFFICES: Ground floor, Ezra Road, low rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 616, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 116

OFFICE TO LET, with small room attached, on lease, from March 1st. Central district. Rent Taels 50 per month including light, water and taxes. Write Box 8, care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9, Ezra Road. 55785 J 31

TO LET, whole or in parts a suite of four office rooms on ground floor at No. 1, Balfour Road. Apply A. C. Patel & Co. 55799 J 31

FOR RENT: Large modern office, three rooms, approximately 1,000 square feet in area. Central district. Elevator service and steam heat. Rent moderate. Available March 1. Address Box No. 604, THE CHINA PRESS. 55760 J 30

OFFICE rooms, one large one small 800 square feet, light and airy, corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply telephone C. 6740. 55755 J 30

OFFICES TO LET, in the middle of Nanking Road, first floor. Apply to Box 585, THE CHINA PRESS. 55705 J 28

TO LET, four office rooms about 2,000 square feet, and one godown on half floor about 1,000 square feet, all with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 9

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiuklang Road. T. F. 16

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms, location Central district, rent moderate. Apply to The City Bank of Shanghai Ltd., 51B Kiangse Road, Shanghai. T. F. 73

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

EIGHTEEN QUINSAN GARDENS. Clean, cheerful, comfortable rooms, single, double, and in suite, private baths (geyser). Best American home cooking in Shanghai. Central, convenient, location. No charge for coal, special reduction to permanent guests. 55768 J 28

COMFORTABLE attic bedroom, for one or two persons. Newly refitted, with bath, hot and cold water. $90.00 for one or $150.00 for two, with first class board. Newly refitted house under new American management, 23, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 117

LARGE bed sitting room, very well furnished with bath, hot and cold water, also small sewing room or study, with first class table board, $200.00 for two or $130.00 for one, in newly refitted house now under American management at 23, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 118

NICELY furnished bed and sitting room, for one, with first class board, in newly refitted house American management. Address Box No. 625, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 119

TO LET, well furnished bed-sitting room with bathroom, hot and cold water, electric light and attendance, private family, no board but breakfast can be arranged. Garage if desired. Apply 17 Love Lane. 55772 J 31

TO LET, in Western district, a very comfortable bedroom with large bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two friends. Excellent food. Reasonable terms. Address Box No. 622, THE CHINA PRESS. 55797 J 31

TO LET, well furnished rooms, suitable for two persons. Excellent table, moderate charge. 3, Astor Terrace. 55793

TO LET, nice single or double rooms in French-town, near the tramline 308 Rue Chapsal, corner Rue Observatoire. 55631

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

BOSTONIA

61, Carter Road

Now vacant: One large room with bath. 55625

FOR RENT, nicely furnished bedroom with bath. Suitable for two bachelors. With or without board. Apply 29, Baikal Road. 55781 F 1

WANTED pleasant refined married couple as guests in a very comfortable private home of two adults only. No other guests taken. Western district. Rates nominal to right parties. Apply Box 618, THE CHINA PRESS. 55788 J 30

FURNISHED room with bathroom, to let, Western district, for couple and bachelors. Apply to Box 586, THE CHINA PRESS. 55707 J 30

TO LET, with board, one large furnished room, with private bathroom. 19A, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 55729 F 1

TO LET, well furnished room, with private bathroom, board or without. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden. 55738 F 1

TO LET, large furnished bed, sitting room, closed verandah bathroom, telephone and kitchenette if required. Board optional. Terms moderate. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 55162

CENTRAL DISTRICT one double well furnished room, bathroom attached, also one single room. All commodities. 134, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 55695 J 31

TO LET, No. A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, private boarding house, almost new, bedroom with bathroom attached, and special foods. Telephone West 3056. 55667 J 31

WELL furnished rooms, suitable for two persons, also single rooms, excellent table, moderate charge, telephone, near tram. Apply 59E, Range Road. 55622 J. 30.

TO LET, from February 1st, suite of two rooms, bathroom and verandah, also one single room and private bathroom, full board. Convenient locality. Apply to 16, Weihaiwei Road. 55642 F. 1.

TO LET, one large bedroom, with bathroom attached, also two small bedrooms, splendid locality, garage, tennis lawn and use of telephone. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs. 55623 J. 30.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with modern bathrooms. $80 to 150 single, $150 to 200 double. Cuisine and service excellent. 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 55585 J.31

FOR RENT, premises 10 rooms, with bath and large parlour, and dining room, moderate rent. Apply to 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 109

FEVERISH FABLES

IT'S QUITTING TIME, MISS ROBINSON
OH DEAR! WONT YOU DICTATE JUST ONE MORE LETTER - I LOVE YOUR VOICE SO
3-26
BRIDGEMAN
Copyright, 1922, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

BACHELOR wants room and bathroom attached, in Central or Northern district. Meals required, privately served. Apply to Box 619, THE CHINA PRESS. 55790 J 30

WANTED clean room, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen, bathroom. Rent $40, included taxes, lights, water. Apply to Box 611, THE CHINA PRESS. 55771 J 30

TWO bachelors desire two single rooms, about $85 and $110 with board. Preferably with sociable British or American people. Reply to Box 583, THE CHINA PRESS. 55692 F 1

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, in Peking on account of departure of proprietor, through illness, ladies dress-making and tailoring establishment, with Tls. 24,000 worth of Paris fashions and materials in stock. Yearly turnover over $40,000. Excellent standing, well known, with exclusive clientele. Only serious proposals desired. Apply to Box 588, THE CHINA PRESS. 55722 J 28

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, comfortable mahogany houseboat, 4 bunks, mosquito screens. Flush closet. Taels 700 or nearest offer. Address A. Lagrange, c-o The Lazard Godchaux Company. 55757

THE China Embroidery Co. have for sale all kinds of hand embroidered articles, designed by specially engaged artists, making the articles offered distinct and different from those elsewhere. Orders taken. Address, The Central Bazaar, corner Nanking and Kiangse Road. 55584 J.28

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road, Telephone N. 295. T. F. 2

14 mow of land for sale in French Concession, raised and perfectly square. Near new American School. Marbleite Co., 39 Szechuen Road. 55787 J 28

FOR SALE, two crystal radio receiving set very loud and sensitive $25.00. each. Apply to Box 620, THE CHINA PRESS. 55792 J 31

WANTED, second hand piano, must be in good condition. Reply to Box 621, THE CHINA PRESS. 55793 J 28

FOR SALE: I. S. S. Bond, eighteen months paid. Offer wanted. Apply to Box 606, THE CHINA PRESS. 55765 J 28

THOROUGHBRED Airedale terrier, female, three months, to sell. Apply to Box 612, THE CHINA PRESS. 55776 J 28

DAMASK best Irish linen, 3x4 yard cloth, twelve serviettes, rose pattern, new. Address Box No. 623, THE CHINA PRESS. 55804 J 31

FOR SALE: Complete Multigraph equipment, good as new, also one Edison-Dick Mimeograph with Mimeoscope. Apply to Carl Crow, Inc., 6B Kiangse Road. 55805 J 31

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

WANTED to purchase piano and Victrola, send particulars, make price. Apply to Box 593, THE CHINA PRESS. 55734 J 30

HOUSE BOAT WANTED, with at least 2 beds and all necessary accessories and equipments. Must be in good condition. Reply stating full particulars, price and time for inspection to Box 581, THE CHINA PRESS. 55690 F 1

EGG SITTINGS from pure white leghorns and Orpingtons. 13 eggs, Tls. 6.00. Cash with order to 390, Route Ferguson. 55681 J 28

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

Name _____ Classification _____

Street _____ Number of Insertions _____

Amount Enclosed. Mex. $ _____ Signature _____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. Minimum Charge Twenty Words

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If you wish to use a box number add 7 words

APPLY TO BOX—— THE CHINA PRESS

Wireless Voices

BY "LISTENER-IN"
(from a London exchange)

There is a new art in England today and a new career for a selected few speakers and singers—the art of broadcasting words and songs by wireless telephony.

That, you think, is a simple matter; just a steady nerve, a good voice, and a wireless transmitter.

Not at all. There are hundreds of good speakers and singers in this country who cannot get their voices over the wireless 'phone. Their "S," for example, is a whistle.

There is a mystery in this which the scientists will some day solve. As broadcasting extends they will be able to test out each voice and say with certainty whether it is suited to the practice of the new art. At present experiment offers the only road to selection.

So far experiment has determined one or two simple facts, to which there are exceptions. It may be taken as a general rule that contralto voices are better than soprano and baritone than tenor. Yet we have Miss Florence Smithson, who trills high notes like a bird and sings beautifully over the wireless, with clear articulation.

Mr. A. R. Burrows, whose voice is popular with thousands of listeners-in when he speaks from Marconi House, thinks that the method of voice production, at least in speaking, solves the mystery.

If a man speaks from his chest he cannot make a success; he must produce his words as far forward as possible, as though trying to project them into space. Each word and each syllable must be distinct and modulated. Mechanical transmission is useless; the inflection must be there.

PRINCE OF WALES

Simple speech is probably the best. The Prince of Wales, who speaks simply, articulating each syllable, made a great hit as a "broadcaster" as recently as October 7 when he delivered a message by wireless to the Boy Scouts.

Listeners-in heard his bell-clear tones in Coventry, Clacton, and Huntingdon. In France they thrilled a listener.

With only three broadcasting stations in use today there is still a call for the services of many artists, vocal and instrumental, and a few speakers, who can act as "broadcasters."

When the full number of eight British stations is complete, the broadcaster, whether speaker or singer, will find his or her services much in request. In time favorites will establish themselves. Listeners-in will applaud by letter a particular voice and will ask for that singer or speaker again. The day may come when a leading wireless singer may make her own price for a concert.

Again in the future, we shall find voices trained for this work by experts who can modify tones and inflections to produce clarity of sound. A wholly new method of voice production may be necessary.

Indo-China Tax Returns Favourable

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Temps emphasises the satisfactory manner in which taxes have come in Indo-China and the large excess of receipts at the end of 1922. The total receipts from Customs, registration, telegraphs, etc., represented an excess of 5,179,000 piastres over the Budget estimates. The surplus of indirect taxation alone exceeded 4,384,000 piastres.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

British Women's Association

The Committees with which she was especially connected as well as the entire Association suffered a severe loss in the death of Mrs.

New members who have joined R. S. Ivy.

the Association since our last notice appeared are: Miss Helen M. Benson, Mrs. J. L. Beaumont, Miss Hilda Christen, Miss Ida Fleet, Miss G. Jack, Mrs. Mrs. D. MacGregor, Miss L. H. Purcell, Miss H. H. Purcell and Mrs. H. Tobias.

In order to become acquainted with members and new comers, members of the Executive Committee have arranged to be at headquarters from 4:30 to 6 p.m. on Monday, February 5, and the four following days. Three members of the Executive will be present on each occasion and will be glad to receive suggestions and to give any information concerning the Association that may be desired. In so large an organisation it is very difficult to keep the membership as much in touch as they ought to be with various developments and it is hoped that these informal and friendly meetings will be of service.

The B.W.A. Librarian acknowledges with many thanks gifts of books from Mrs. H. G. Simms and Mrs. Russell, as also six volumes of Leonard Merrick's novels from Mr. W. A. Donaldson who recently gave a highly interesting address on this author before the Literary Section. It may be mentioned that the Library is in a very satisfactory condition, plenty of new books being added from time to time. The subscription is $1.00 for four months. The four missing Art books (belonging to the Art Section and intended for reference only) have not yet been returned.

The B.W.A. Residence endowment Fund lists will not be published at present, but meanwhile the opportunity may be taken of thanking such sections as have contributed for their loyal support. Details will follow later on.

SOCIAL SERVICE BOARD

The attention of members of the board and of the Social Service League, who take an especial interest in the subject of Child Labor, is directed to the current number of the Municipal Gazette p. 23, where they will find the subject discussed.

The Hospitals Aid Department reports the following work done at their last meeting: 7 large sheets, 4 draw sheets, 4 squares, 120 bandages, 180 pads and 12 pillow cases. The Department thanks Mr. T. A. Clarke most heartily for her present of old linen and would be very grateful if others would follow suit. There must, they say, be many B.W.A. ladies who could spare their old sheets, table linen, etc., and at the up country hospitals it is a real problem to eke out our linen, and bandages "unless some of you kind friends take pity on us."

Mrs. Molony writes from Ningpo that the girls in the C. M. S. boarding school are busily making Chinese garments to send to the sufferers from famine and flood in Chekiang. Any old foreign clothing, to be unpacked and remade for this purpose would be gladly received by Mrs. Bailey, 89 Rene Road. Nothing, Mrs. Molony writes, need be considered unsuitable and the best use possible will be made of anything that is sent.

MUSICAL SECTION

The Musical Section, which is greatly to be congratulated on the pleasure it gave to a large gathering at the Old Carlton last week, announces the following benefactions: resulting from the performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" before Xmas, $200 to the B.W.A. Residence Endowment Fund, $100 to the Foreign Women's Home, $100 to the Ladies' Benevolent Fund and $50 towards the purchase of a gramaphone for the Thomas Hanbury Institute. Well done, Musical Section, and Encore!

DRAMATIC SECTION

The results of the excellent entertainment given at the Country Club by this Section last week are not yet to hand, but judging from the crowded room and enthusiastic audience there should be nothing to complain of. What, with these delightful plays by A.A.M. (the well-beloved of "Punch" lovers), the concert just referred to, and Mr. Donaldson's admirable address on Leonard Merrick's novels, the B.W.A. members have had plenty to do.

ART SECTION

The trial trip of the Sketch Club portfolio, now on its rounds to members who have contributed to it, is said by those critics who have already seen it to be an unprecedented success. Many more sketches than were anticipated were sent in and the standard of these is far higher than even the optimistic were prepared for. The next sending-in day will be announced shortly and it is expected that the number of sketches sent in by any one member will have to be restricted in future. However, it is all very encouraging to the Chairman of this Section who has been at great pains to get the thing going.

THE TEA DANCE

Information connected with this will be found in another column and if need here be merely mentioned that members should not delay arranging for their tables and in taking tickets.

Chinese Banker Here Weds Hongkong Girl

The wedding of Miss Lucy Tam, daughter of L. F. Thomas, wealthy and retired Chinese merchant of Hongkong, also director of the National Commercial and Savings Bank, and Charles K. Ho, son of Ho Fon, well-known banker of Honolulu, was solemnised last Saturday afternoon at the Chinese Wesleyan Methodist Church in the presence of many relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her two younger sisters, while Chang Loy, Assistant Manager of the Bank of China, acted as best man. The couple are spending their honeymoon at Macao, and Canton, and are returning to Shanghai, where Mr. Ho is connected with the Chinese American Bank of Commerce.

New Books

The Wanderer of the Wasteland by Zane Grey 4.00

On Tiptoe—a romance of the Redwoods, by E. S. White ..3.50

The Miracle, by E. Temple Thurston 4.00

From a Bench in Our Square, by Samuel Hopkins Adams ..4.00

Fair Harbour, by Joseph C. Lincoln 4.00

The Enchanted April, by "Elizabeth" 3.80
A month out of the lives of four women in an old Italian castle, a series of situations by the celebrated author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

December Love, by Robert Hichens 4.00

The Bright Shawl by Joseph Hergesheimer .. 4.00
25 Nanking Road Shanghai.

Chinese American Publishing Company
The American Bookshop
25 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Flags Of States For Washington Ball

(Continued from Page 1)

dations for 2,200 people but the number of reservations is to be limited.

The following have presented the committee with state flags:

Michigan, Mr. J. Harold Dollar; Texas, Mr. Carl Crow; California, Mr. Leonard Everett; New Jersey, Mr. Frank V. Reilly; Illinois, Mr. O. G. Steen; District of Columbia, Dr. N. L. Downs; Missouri, Maj. Arthur Bassett; New Hampshire, Mr. J. J. Rogers; Maine, Mr. J. E. Doyle; Maryland, Mr. H. O. Hashagen; Vermont, Mr. Frank Courtney; Wisconsin, Mr. E. Strassman; Pennsylvania; Mr. E. L. McCloskey; New York, Mr. H. C. Illium; New Mexico, Mr. C. J. Breen; Massachusetts, Mr. J. S. Dolan; Virginia, Mr. W. P. Willson; Alaska, Mr. Michael Healey; Arkansas, Mr. Walter Smith; Ohio, Mr. Fred O. Pocock; Idaho, Mr. Joseph Eichwald; Iowa, Mr. A. T. Keys; Nevada, Mr. H. F. Krull; Washington, Mr. Townsend.

Flags for the following states, the Territory of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, are wanted by the Committee; Oregon, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi; Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Connecticut, West Virginia, Florida, Montana, Colorado, Indiana, Delaware and Minnesota.

Britain May Aid Airship Service

(French Wireless through Reuter)

London, January 27.—The Times learns that the Admiralty will devote £230 annually to subsidise the Burney Commercial airship service to the East and the Antipodes but this has not yet been sanctioned by the Treasury.

HUNGARIAN DENIAL

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Hungarian Premier, Count Bethlen, replying to an interpellation, declared that the Government of Hungary had not received new information with regard to military preparations in Hungary.

REJECT PROPOSAL

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, January 27.—The Bulgarian delegates have formally refused to accept the proposal for an outlet to the Aegean Sea on the ground that eventual allotment of Western Thrace to Greece appears to render access to the Aegean Sea impossible in advance.

INDIAN NAMED

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 27.—Mr. D. M. Dalal has been appointed High Commissioner for India in London being the first Indian to occupy the post.

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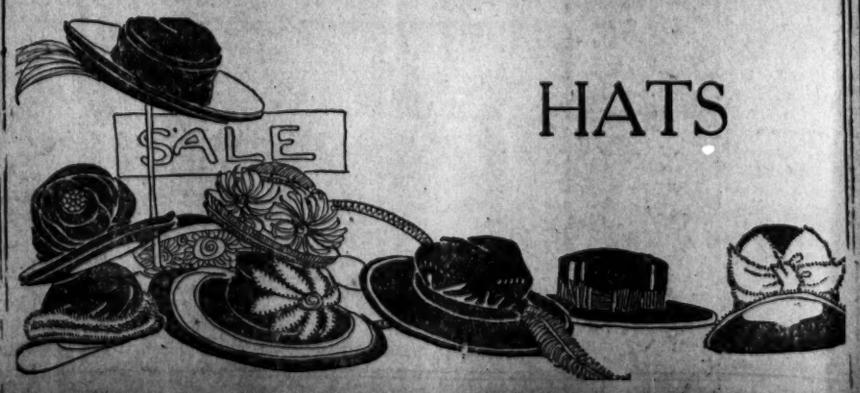

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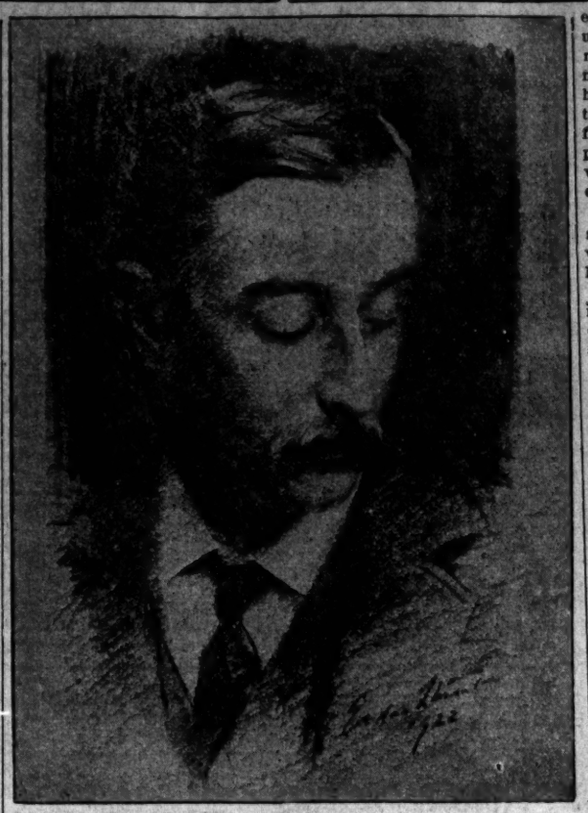

First of all, we must recognise the fact that Lafcadio Hearn was a cosmopolite, for that recognition in itself illuminates many of the peculiarities that make his literary work so unusual and distinctive. His father was a British Army officer, his mother was a Greek: he was born on Leucadia, one of the Ionian Islands, and his early childhood was passed in England. Surely such a heterogeneous introduction to a life which was passed under the most trying difficulties could not but shape the oddly imaginative mind of Hearn into a strange and exotic form. Even the period of time which he did pass in the United States was colored by foreign influences. This is not so much the case during the Cincinnati and Philadelphia residences, but certainly the years spent in New Orleans and the two years in the West Indies can hardly be dubbed natively American. And the final and passing years of his life found Hearn in Japan, a country in which his genius flowered at its fullest and whose strangely ghostlike mysticism met a spontaneous response from the writer and teacher.

Besides bearing in mind the cosmopolitan nature of Hearn (he really belonged to no country) one must also remember the disadvantages under which he labored. He was practically blind; one eye was entirely so and the other possessed but a twentieth part of the normal vision. When writing he was compelled to place the paper but three inches from his eye. And his blind eye was deformed, so much so that it disfigured his face. Recognising these two facts, it can hardly be doubted that readers of Hearn's work will be better able to understand the achievements of the writer. Those achievements have at length (eighteen years after his death) been brought together in a uniform set that is a delight to the eye and a pleasure to read. For the first time we have "The Writings of Lafcadio Hearn" in a library edition that peculiarly adapts itself to a consideration of the writer's work as a whole. Hearn's work falls into three classifications: (1) His early fantastic and gruesome studies, (2) his color-splashed narratives of the French West Indies and old New Orleans, and (3) the large group of books on Japanese subjects upon which, properly speaking, his fame rests.

The early work (at least a portion of it, for much of that ancient matter is buried in the oblivion of newspaper files) may be found under the titles, "Leaves from the Diary of an Impressionist," "Creole Sketches," "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature" and "Frantastics and Other Fancies." Part of it is observation; another part, loose translation and rewriting, and the rest of a creative order. A wild luxuriance of fancy, splashed with riotous color, a macabre romanticism that almost suggests Hoffman, and a deliberate wallowing in gruesomeness for the sake of gruesomeness, mark these early efforts. Whenever there was color or unusual exoticism the myopic eye of Hearn was turned. And this is remarkable when we consider that physically he could see but a small portion of all this radiance and stirring of savage hues. His imagination possessed a sombre and barbaric quality that needed but a hint to rush frantically on in the most demonstrative manner. This very fact renders some of his early prose rather artificial and forced, but at its best—in stray passages and odd fragments—it rises to a height that challenges comparison with De Quincey.

Hearn was not as great a stylist as De Quincey; neither was he as fine an intellect; but at times he made a near approach to the plane of that dark English genius. The series of sketches which he contributed week after week to a New Orleans paper are marked by this rich quality. Most of these sketches were the result of an intensive reading in exotic literature; indeed, many of the pieces were direct translations or paraphrases. Hearn was feeling for his proper metier. He was striving to orientate himself in a world of letters, and in this country he could find nothing that would quicken his pulses. So he dredged all the dark byways of letters, hauling up such monstrous lumber as subjects from Egyptian papyrus, from Indian and Buddhist literature, from Moslem tales. The strange, the bizarre, the uniquely sombre made their violent appeal to him, and his morbid fancy answered. The macabre qualities of Hearn's fancy had already manifested themselves in the days when he was a reporter in Cincinnati. Such news stories as his discription of the tanyard murder case, which he wrote for The Cincinnati Enquirer (a piece of reporting, by the way, which may be regarded as the beginning of his literary career), give an excellent example of the darkness of his fancy and its delight in ghoulish investigation. But it must always be remembered that this trait (often pronounced in young romantic writers) was speedily brought under check, and while it is to be felt in back of his work even as late as such Japanese volumes as "Kotto" and "Kwaidan" it is restrained and occupies but its proper place. For a time a legend lingered in Cincinnati regarding Hearn's "vocabulary of the gruesome." One need but read his report of the tanyard murder to understand why.

Before Hearn left New Orleans for that epochal hegira to the French West Indies he had written a short novel (or novelette) entitled "Chita: A Memory of Last Island." The first version of this tale appeared in The New Orleans Times-Democrat under the title of "Torn Letters," and later it was lengthened and published as a serial in Harper's Magazine under the title by which it is known today. This story is among the most popular of Hearn's works and there is good reason, for it is a beautifully written tale. Hearn secured his first real recognition with this story, and it was because of it that Harper's Magazine commissioned him to go on with those articles that resulted in "Two Years in the French West Indies." "Chita" is important in more ways than one. It was Hearn's first lengthy attempt at fiction, at genuine creative work. The plot is inconsequential; but it is not for the action that one reads "Chita." It is for the admirable capturing of atmospheric efforts, for the delicate development of character and for the strange music of the prose. Hearn needed but a hint and he was off for pages of the most exquisite writing. By this time he had combed his style sufficiently to remove from it those grotesqueries that had deformed the earlier works.

It is with "Chita," perhaps, that the first phase of Hearn's genius may be said to have reached a splendid finish, although certain critics insist on classifying the book with the West Indian novel which followed after a short period. Mention has already been made of a large number of translations which Hearn contributed to New Orleans papers, and here perhaps should be mentioned those more ambitious translations which are not included in this collected edition of his works. For one thing, he translated several of Gautier's more famous short stories, among them being "One of Cleopatra's Nights." Then there were a series of Creole proverbs published under the title of "Gombo Zhebes." Later on in his life (1890) came a translation of Anatole France's "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard." However, it is the Gautier translations that are of importance here as intimating Hearn's fondness for the exotic in romance. He must have been an assiduous reader of French letters, and there are times in his work when we detect the influence of both Gautier and Flaubert. He could never quite reach the high plane of carefully restrained prose made famous by Flaubert, but he did touch the colorful and riotous imagination of Gautier.

In the middle '80s Hearn began to weary of New Orleans. He had explored the Creole life to its utmost, had even, according to rumor, indulged in Voodoo ceremonies. He began to look about him for new places unworked by the literary artisan and divorced from the artificial society atmosphere of cities, an atmosphere which he always hated to the very end of his life.

It is not until we reach the second classification of Hearn's work that the writer stands boldly out as a serious personage, an unusual addition to letters, and a man to be observed with critical enthusiasm. This second phase is at its full flowering in the volumes, "Two Years in the French West Indies" and "Youma: The Story of a West Indian Slave." Both of them are remarkable demonstrations of the power of visualising bizarre people and tropical scenery. It was in 1887 that Hearn left New Orleans and settled at St. Pierre, Martinique. His imaginative faculties had long before enchanted him with dreams of that colorful land. He found his dream at first, for in a letter written soon after his arrival he declared: "I am absolutely bewitched, and resolved to settle down somewhere in the West Indies. Martinique is simply heaven on earth. You must imagine a community whose only vices are erotic. There are no thieves, no roughs, no snobs. Everything is primitive and morally pure—except in the only particular where purity would be out of harmony with natural conditions."

The labors that were the result of his West Indies life are among the finest in his career. "Two Years in the French West Indies" is a volume (rather two volumes), of travel-pictures, personality sketches, and anecdotes fairly splashed in sunlight and beauty. The matter displays at its finest that rare power possessed by Hearn for getting under the skin of a foreign people, of setting down in print the very atmosphere of strange places. It is the power that makes the Japanese books of so great a beauty and charm. The fictional attempt made by Hearn as a result of these carefree days in Martinique should, perhaps, be considered with "Chita." "Youma" is a tragedy written with the utmost delicacy and care for tender detail. It displays Hearn's creative powers at their finest, for it is a better book than "Chita." The charm and color of West Indian skies glow through the tale and the final scene in the burning building is handled with the art of a master. However, in spite of the promise of "Chita" and the certain amount of achievement discoverable in "Youma," Hearn never was, in the true sense of the word, a creative artist. He depended on other material and observation. His finest accomplishment was the translation of exotic atmospheres into prose that drenches the reader in color.

With his departure to Japan in 1890 the great period of Hearn's life began. The books that were the result of that residence (a residence during which he became a Japanese citizen with the name of Yakumo Koizumi, married a Japanese wife and had children) belong to the major classifications of literature. These volumes, inspired by Japan, books such as "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," "Out of the East," "Kokoro," "In Ghostly Japan," "Shadowings," "Kotto" and "Kwaidan," are marked by certain kindred impulses. There is more spirit than material observation in them. They retell in the most delicate manner legends, ghost stories, gentle habits and spiritual beliefs. They bring vividly before the reader the inward aspects of Shintoism and Buddhism. In other words, Hearn was translating the Japanese spirit for his American and English readers; he was never writing travel books. Even in his "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation," the last book he wrote, he is not successful in interpreting the material aspects of an Oriental land. It is the spirit again, the strange medley of mysticism, superstition, and delicacy that make up the soul of the Japanese people. Such an objective required a most penetrating and understanding sympathy of nature, together with an instinctive understanding of spiritual nuances, and these attributes Hearn assuredly had. He was probably happier than he had ever been before (at least during the first decade of his residence in Japn) and this smoothing out of spirit is observable in his books. It was a calmer man writing, a contemplative individual who was absorbing the meditative detachment of the Oriental. The old unrest which expressed itself in a violent portrayal of gruesomeness had faded into a mystical absorption in ghostliness, a ghostliness that was rarefied. It is only in "Kotto" and "Kwaidan" that the gruesome strain begins to manifest itself again and even there it is tinged by an Oriental strangeness. It is not quite the same.

He had faults of discursiveness, of lack of logic and construction, of occasional over-writing, but these things hardly interfere with the excellence of his best books. And there the reader will discover a high literary excellence, together with a power of psychological analysis and sympathetic understanding, that has, among other things, undoubtedly brought the spirit of Japan closer to the Occidental. Hearn is essentially a creator of what Walter Pater termed "the delicacies of literature."

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Recent American Fiction

ANNE SEVERN AND THE FIELDINGS. By May Sinclair. The Macmillan Company.

To me this new book by Miss Sinclair is like the flight of a bird; a gesture free and beautiful, moving in a long, harmonious sweep that carries you from beginning to end without halt or jar. It is a love story, in special the woman's love story, a love incapable of alteration, built into the very fiber of her being, beginning in childhood and continuing through many hazards, yet a love held with courage and a high heart in absolute unselfishness. Anne is modern, but she is not the hard, self-sufficient modern; she is a creature generous and warm, absolutely honest, able to sacrifice herself without a whimper, without the least pose of martyrdom, caring nothing for the opinions or the strictures of those who were not dear to her, but caring immensely for realities.

Miss Sinclair is a writer who is constantly interesting. Not merely because of her story but because she is intensely interested in her art. She is not wrapped in the bonds of what she has done. She approaches each new piece of work with a mind clean washed of anything else but the immediate problem. She gave us two books last year, extraordinarily different from what she had done before. Different in manner, in the way she thought of each, in the method by which she reached into the vitals of the story she was telling. And in this new book she is fresh again. Her style is more flowing, it has a clarity and directness she has not shown before. She has always had a love for and an appreciation of natural beauty, a power to put a scene into words and make it live. She shows this same power in her latest work and with it a suaver handling, a kind of glow. It is the same effect as that perceptible when, having seen a view from some window on a gray, chill day, you see it again bathed in sunlight fervent with summer. This book has a beauty that the preceding books did not have; a beauty that belongs to Anne herself and to all that touches her.

Anne is not, of course, the only woman in the novel. There is the mother of the three Fielding men, there are the young women—two of them marry. Each is vitally conceived. Mrs. Fielding is the kind of woman who would sacrifice any one or anything for her personal comfort, yet who never could admit this even in her most intimate moments with herself. She must be surrounded by happy people, not that she cared a whiff for them, but that any distress or sullenness or low spirits annoyed her. She could not remain in the room with her husband when he was dying, because she would not bear the sight of suffering. He adored her, and she loved him because he adored her; she revelled in the effect of her beauty upon him. But except in his relation of ministering to her he did not exist. Nor did anything else exist except in that relation. We have all known such women, and, knowing them, we can the more admire the fairness, the lack of exaggeration, with which Miss Sinclair has painted her.

Then there is Maisie.

Maisie is one of those gentle and exquisite souls who is made to be happy and to give happiness. Who can be so cruelly hurt through her affections that often, where the substance is lacking, she will be given the shadow, for fear that she cannot bear the truth, for sheer inability to thrust a knife into anything so delicately kind and trusting. Yet Maisie is too fine to live on anything but the truth. Suffer she must, but she will choose which sort of suffering, and her courage is not less than Anne's, fragile and yielding as she is. Between two such women any contest will be filled with amazing will feel herself the loser, however generosities, and she who wins happiness may fail. If Maisie refused at first to face the reality it was unconsciously. But even the unconscious turning away almost killed her.

There is a delightful charm in the view we are given of the group whose lives we are to follow while they are still children, boys and girls in the lovely English country, in the great happy house. We meet Anne at the moment of her first sorrow; her mother is dead, a mother whom she worshipped, and to whose memory, child though she is, she clings with a fierce passion that resents any attempt to replace it. But the three boys, sons of the Fieldings, to whom her father, who is in the Indian service, confides her, understand this in that subtle and none the less straightforward fashion in which children do understand when they are sensitive. And they know that their mother does not understand, or that if she does she does not care. And they protect Anne in the casual but decided ways of childhood.

The book passes through the war, as any study of contemporary England must, and the war sets its mark on the characters of the story, but we get only the merest [illegible] for nearly five years, and to ignore this in fiction would be a ludicrous mistake. But there is no wrenching of fate, no impossible variations in Miss Sinclair's exposition of the effect of war on her characters, or on her plot.

The book is a distinguished piece of writing as well as a moving and a deeply interesting story that touches at moments an intensity never before attained by the author and in which you lose yourself completely. Surely this is an achievement.

H. H. OSKISON.

* * *

SWANN'S WAY. By Marcel Proust Translated by Charles Scott Monerieff. Henry Holt and Co.

It would be worse than impertinent to attempt anything approaching a definite summing up of a work of such magnitude as "Swann's Way," on the strength of a first rapid reading, however intent, absorbed and enthusiastic. These two volumes constitute only one of the five parts which make up the long autobiographic series entitled in the original, "A La Recherche du Temps Perdu;" and amazing as they are in their amplitude, their exhaustless analysis of certain phases of the life and thought of France of today, one feels that they constitute segments of a much vaster scheme, the ultimate pattern of which is not here sufficiently developed to justify a guess at its purpose.

This much at least, however, may be ventured without fear of contradiction: Marcel Proust stands for very nearly the last word in the development of the psychological novel. He has carried the analytical method to an extent never before attempted in fiction, probing down, in his search for ultimate causes, into those obscure subconscious depths, the very existence of which were popularly unknown before the advent of Freud. The consummate art with which M. Proust fulfills his purpose, the tireless zeal with which he follows an emotion, an impulse backward to its remotest obscurest first cause, regardless of syntactical difficulties and breathless length of trailing sentences that meander at times unbroken through the full length and breadth of a printed page, will naturally tend to divide the public sharply into two classes: those who find the barrier of his slow moving style and method insuperable, and frankly say "He may be great, but he is not for us;" and those who read on, oblivious of his manner, intent only in assimilating the richness that he has to offer.

In attempting anything like a specific epitome of the substance of these volumes, a reviewer suddenly feels an unwonted helplessness. The amplitude, the minuteness, the occasional redundancy, are not, as in most books, the addition of so much tissue covering the vital inner skeleton; they are part and parcel of the skeleton itself, warp and woof of the essential fabric of the work; and every attempt at a brief retelling robs it of just so much of its inherent color and vitality. This is especially true of the second division of Volume One, entitled "Combray." One may define it, of course, as the record of a small boy's impressions through 200 pages, of the little French village where he was taken for a yearly visit to an old, paralysed great-aunt, whose outlook on life was limited to the narrow vista of the village street afforded by her bedroom window, and whose sole daily excitement centered in discussing with her servant, Francoise, the comings and goings of villagers along that street. Yet out of this material M. Proust has reconstructed for us a whole phase of French provincial life with an historic background stretching back through the dim vistas of the Middle Ages. It is no exaggeration to say that he has vivisected and laid bare the very sole of Combray, which, seen from a distance, "was no more than a church epitomising the town, representing it, speaking of it and for it to the horizon."

For those who find themselves repelled by this author's deliberateness of approach, the wisest procedure would be to invade the story midway, at page 259, at the beginning of the third part, entitled "Swann in Love." Here at least we have an episode complete in itself, a story that will live independently of any later interwoven connection with other portions of the main structure. Perhaps never before has the sordid tragedy of a woman love and jealousy of an unworthily woman been so minutely, inexorably explored and denuded. When M. Swann first met Mme. Odette de Crecy he was as sure that she was technically a "good" woman as he was that her face was a disappointment. When away from her he found that her face haunted him; whenever they met, the initial disappointment was renewed; until, one day, in a flash of enlightenment he discovered what he must have subconsciously known from the beginning, that Odette was a reincarnation of one of his favorite Botticelli frescoes. That the lady was less impregnable than he had first supposed was M. Swann's second discovery. That her moral standards were not greatly above gutter level he was to learn by slow degrees; but by this time poor M. Swann's infatuation had reached the point of mental blindness at which a woman's imperfections, her mental and moral coarseness, her very inaptitudes, all become precious because typical of her. We see the man himself slowly disintegrate under the acid posion of this worthless woman. The inevitable awakening of suspicion that he is being betrayed brings in its wake the progressive breaking down of his moral fiber. We cannot recall any other book where the scorching, searing, shriveling action of jealousy has so devastated a man's soul. From listening at doors and windows and prying into sealed letters, he progresses to the greater ignominy of spying upon Odette, lying to her, cross-examining her, tripping her into reluctant admissions of unspeakable degradations, torturing himself by visualising scenes more hideous than her worst confessions. Eventually Swann's obsession runs its course, like any other malignant disease. He sees Odette from a detached point of view, and realises that he is cured. The crowning irony is expressed in the cry of his heart:

"To think that I have wasted years of my life, that I have longed for death, that the greatest love that I have ever known has been for a woman who did not please me, who was not in my style!"

CALVIN WINTER.

* * *

THE FIREBRAND OF THE INDIES. By E. Seth-Smith. Macmillan Company.

Making a historical novel out of the adventures of Francis Xavier is a ticklish business, but Mr. Seth-Smith, who has had some experience in this form of fiction, avoids most of the more obvious pitfalls. He keeps moderately close to a basis of fact and steers as clear as can be of too much theology, with the result that he has built an interesting, harmonious novel of strenuous adventure with some dignity. It opens with the meeting in Paris of Ignazio de Loyola and Francisco de Xavier y de Jasso, in their student days, and soon passes onward to the mysterious East.

"If you go," says Loyola, when the enterprise is still in doubt, "set the Indies on fire, Francisco!" And he did.

There is room for plenty of incidental adventure, both en route and in the East; among the pearl fisheries, poisoners, and at Malacca; aboard a pirate ship, and through the most remote "Beyond," leading into a Buddhist monastery and other queer places. The author's narrative style is clean and smooth, and the thing as a whole is at least innocuous, if not very impressive. The book is sponsored by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

* * *

THE BONDBOY. By George W. Ogden. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company.

It is announced that a "prominent movie star" is appearing in a screen play built from this novel. It ought to make a good film, if the scenario writer has sense enough to stick to the book, for it is a very good story of an old fashioned, rather conventional type. If the motion picture people could confine themselves to such soundly dramatic work as this there might be less criticism of the photodrama. This is a romance of Southern chivalry, its keynote being the protection of womanhood, even when the woman in the case is not entirely innocent. Joe, the hero, is a "bound boy," apprenticed to an old curmudgeon, to save the rest of the family. The old man is a miser, but is also possessed of a young wife, acquired in much the same way he got Joe. The inevitable lover turns up, and the woman prepares to elope, but things go wrong and the old man returns, just at the wrong moment, and suspects Joe. Threatening to kill the boy, the miser takes down a gun and accidentally shoots himself, and of course Joe is suspected of murder. But he must keep silent, to protect the woman's good name. And so on. But the characters are well drawn; not at all the mere puppets one might expect from the plot. It makes a worth while story.

* * *

A ST. LUKE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Mrs. Russell Barrington. Longmans, Green & Company.

The subtitle adequately appraises this as "an old fashioned story about a few gentlemen and gentle women and others, who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria." It is a deliberately Victorian novel, massive, sedate, a survival from more leisurely moving times. A novel of, for, and by Victorianism. It is so much so that it suggests that it must have been written, or conceived long ago; it reminds one of the eventual growth of some very slowly germinating seed, which comes up long after the gardener has forgotten that it was ever planted. It has some pleasant qualities, but it drags through a conventional plot. The gist of the thing is summed up by one of the patient sufferers, as part of a long oration which he palms off as conversation:

"The keys," he says, "that unlock ourselves to ourselves are all so different, are they not? The key that fitted my lock opened my consciousness to the fact that I was meant to devote my life to the service of beauty through the eye." Hence the title; salvation by art. The characters have some validity but the thing is cluttered up with small incident, and lacks proportion. And sometimes its English is clumsy, careless and involved.

* * *

BALLOONS. By Elizabeth Bibesco. George H. Doran Company.

The Princess Bibesco, daughter of Margot Asquith, is possibly handicapped by her ancestry and environment. One senses a fine, active intellect constrained by circumstances to an unfortunate concern with superficialities, to the result that trivialities assume the air of being a cosmic philosophy. The cult of the elegant trifle is legitimate and may be a fine art, but it should not pretend to be something else. The short stories in this collection are cleverly made; at some points they may be called brilliant, though glittering is generally the more accurate adjective for them. They deal with a life wherein dress has a ritual importance, as a form of religion, until one is led to cry out with one of the characters, "Pour l'amour de Dieu, ne parlons pas robes!" It may be recommended to ladies of taste as a rhapsody on clothes. Of course the stories do get below the surface now and then, but not quite so profoundly as the ritualist would have us believe. If one may indulge in a "bull," it is a superficial profundity. But the construction is excellent, there is life and snap to the movement and the manner is always finely polished.

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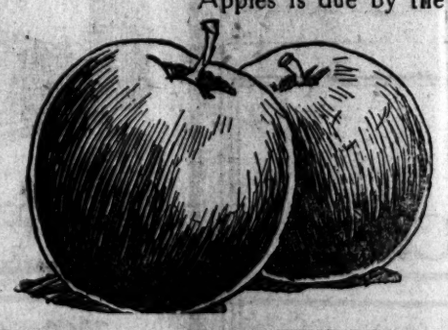

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For Sale at All the Leading Stores

News Butcher To Senator, The Road Trod By Couzens

BY JAMES C. YOUNG

There must be some special destiny which guards over news butchers and messenger boys, judging by the number of them who have come to prominence in American life. For a long time Thomas A. Edison has been the living exemplar of ambition achieved for all news butchers. Now Mr. Edison has another compatriot in the gallery of success, James Couzens, former Ford partner, later Mayor of Detroit and just appointed Senator from Michigan. He began his long climb with a news butcher's basket on his arm, as other boys are beginning today, selling "peanuts, butterscotch, cigars, cigarettes and all the latest magazines" on a backwoods road in Michigan. And by a curious chance it was the very same road on which Edison worked. That must have been a preparatory school worth while.

Senator Couzens is a level-headed sort of man. He gives the impression of being pleasant rather than positive, always with the reservation denoted by a strong jaw and a keen glance. One would expect him to do the right thing in the right place without any question about it. In speech and manner he essentially is the business man. He has none of the frock-coated dignity often associated with the United States Senate. Neither has he that fluent gift of speech which goes so far in public life, but he is an earnest and convincing talker.

Senator Couzens was reminded that a few thousand news butchers throughout the country had read with interest in the last few days about his rise to the Senate. No doubt his photograph has been pasted up in baggage cars the nation over for the admiration of this generation of drain vendors, who will watch his career with a feeling that he is one of them.

Senator Couzens smiled at this idea. "Yes, I started as a news butcher," he said, "working on the old Erie and Huron Road, on the same line with Thomas A. Edison. I came from over the border, you know—Ontario—and got the job when I was about 15. Oh, yes, I read all the books about the great Americans who had succeeded and how many of them had started with a good deal worse handicap than mine. I wanted to succeed, too, but I did not have any well defined idea of how to go about it. Please do not think that I was a prodigy, or that there has been anything unusual about me or the things I have been able to do. I just went to work and kept at it. Work is the great solvent for all problems."

"Do you believe that there is as good a chance today for the young man just starting out as there was when you began to sell magazines and popcorn on the old Erie and Huron Road?"

Senator Couzens smiled, a slow, reassuring smile, which rather takes the edge off some of his words. "There is a greater demand in the world today for ability than ever before," he said. "By reason of that demand there is greater opportunity. And it is easier to succeed now than it used to be. Young men and women have so many advantages in the way of schools and contact with affairs that they have no idea how much harder it was to get ahead under the old way of doing things. And success often comes a good deal quicker than formerly. But the man who must win by himself can get to the top in only one way that I know of—work.

"I sometimes think that we are forgetting how to work. We hear so much about limiting hours and setting off pay against a stated sum of effort that we are somewhat inclined to look upon work as an evil. But I believe that work is one of the greatest blessings of man, and certainly it is the one golden medium for the man who would succeed.

"After I quit my job as a news butcher I went to work checking cars for the Michigan Central Road. They paid me $50 a month and I worked twelve hours a day, generally seven days a week, sometimes at night. And when I got through with that twelve-hour shift I did not have much inclination left to go out and dance, or to visit the theater, or do any of the other things which make up social recreation. Mind you, I do not find fault with people for enjoying themselves. Perhaps those who meet with happiness in recreation are getting more out of life than I ever did. Certainly they are having a lot of fun that I missed. It is a

Sen. Charles E. Townsend & Sen. James Couzens.

care of a man deciding on what he wants and going resolutely toward his goal. If he wants success, to achieve things, he must be willing to work and sacrifice. I would say that he should not regard work as a toilsome effort, but as something which gives him pleasure.

CAR CHECKER FOR SIX YEARS

"Why, I think some of the happiest days of my life were spent checking cars on the Michigan Central. I used to go home at night or in the morning feeling that I had helped run the railroad. It was great stuff, in the snow and cold, checking cars from all over the country, bound everywhere, with all sorts of products. I liked that job pretty well and stuck to it for six years. Then went to work for a coal man, and I got $75. A good many things came my way after that and they always meant work and more work until I woke up one day and found out that people said I had succeeded."

The coal man who employed Senator Couzens was none other than Henry Ford, and in 1903 the two of them organised the Ford Motor Company, reported to have paid Mr. Couzens $30,000,000 for his stock in 1915 when he sold out. He often has been referred to as the organising brains of that great industrial success. When he left Ford his next step was to establish a bank, but this proved a tame sort of occupation and he cast around for new activities.

ENTRY INTO POLITICS

Detroit was in need of a real Police Commissioner. Some of Mr. Couzens's friends proposed that he run for the post, and he was elected. That was in 1916, and Detroit had the reputation of a wide-open town. Nobody ever has classed Mr. Couzens with reformers, but a wide-open town did not fall in with his conception of a Police Commissioner's job. So he closed up Detroit and made himself perhaps the most unpopular man in the city. At least, that was what many people told him, especially when there was some discussion about his standing for Mayor. But stand he did, and elected he was, over five other candidates in the Republican primary and after a warm party campaign.

"It looked as though they might have me licked for a while," he said, "and I got worried. Then I thought to myself, 'Well, I have given this town a pretty square deal and if they don't want me as Mayor it is all right. I am not a politician any way and it might be just as well if I went to work at a regular job'

"Of course, I did not want to get beat, and I asked myself what it was the average citizen would care to know from a man running for office. I mean the sort of citizen who rides home on the street car at night and gets there all done up by the day's cares. That kind of man sits down, puts on his slippers by the family fire, and opens his evening newspaper for a little insight on how the rest of the world is getting along. I sought to put myself in his place and decide what I would like to see the Mayor do in a great city such as Detroit. And, do you know, I must have got pretty well inside of that other man's skin, because he was the fellow who elected me Mayor and then stood by me after he had put me there.

"But I probably was the loneliest Mayor any big city ever had. I tried to make it plain that there were no favors to be granted, and that soon cut my calling list almost to nothing. Poor men seldom visit the Mayor, and after the other sort found that there were not any favors to be had I lost most of my visitors. When things were a little slack, I used to sit there in City Hall and almost wish that somebody would come in to see me, even if it was to ask a favor. They talk about kings being lonely—well, if any of them were more lonely than I have been at times in that big Mayor's office out in Detroit I should say that the poor fellows had a bad job."

"What do you believe to be the biggest problem before the American people today?" he was asked.

"Well, I suppose that making a living is about the most important of all for most of us, isn't it?" he replied.

"That being the case, what do you think of this new principle brought forward by labor, seeking to put wages on the basis of labor's needs instead of supply and demand?"

"A living wage is something hard to decide upon," said Senator Couzens. "Out in Detroit we have tried to regulate the salaries of municipal employes in accordance with their needs, and also with an eye on the compensation paid by private industry for the same services. I do not think that a living wage depends altogether on the apparent needs of a man and his family, but must take into consideration how much industry should be taxed to pay that wage. In the case of city employes wage increases have meant higher taxation on all citizens. To get at the question of a proper wage for a day laborer employed by the city, let us say, it is necessary to balance his wage against the scale paid another laborer employed in industry. If we raise the pay of this first laborer, you will observe that we must pass on the cost to the second laborer, who is a taxpayer. Would it be fair to give the city employe a better living than the other man at the latter's expense? Obviously it would not, and the same reasoning applies to wages in all kinds of industries. If we raise the compensation of one class unduly we compel all other classes to contribute beyond their proper share.

"But I believe better results can be had from any organisation which is well paid. The rate fixed by the Railway Labor Board for the maintenance of way employes ranging from 25 to 37 cents an hour, manifestly is too low for many sections of the country. Men cannot support their families on such wages. I doubt that it is possible to accurately measure off an average family's needs, as we would a yard of cloth, and say that it is the proper criterion for industrial wage scales. But we all have the common experience of paying for rent, clothes and food, and it is essential to our social welfare that men be fairly paid."

"Yes, I believe in the municipal ownership and operation of utilities," said the Senator, "but that does not necessarily mean Government ownership, in the case of national utilities. One of the primary disadvantages connected with so many of our street railway, gas and electric properties is the fact that they are under absentee ownership and management. When a group of men in Boston control a street car line in Indiana it is of no particular moment to them whether there are enough cars whether they are run on time or whether the public gets the worst possible service. The only interest that the owners have is in the dividends and very often such properties are directed by men who do not see them once a year. The result of all this is that the utilities which should be the very life blood of a community are used merely to milk that community of all it can yield. I am convinced that the only satisfactory method of handling utilities is municipal ownership and operation. There is no justification in the old charge that such properties cannot be economically administered under public ownership. We have done it in Detroit and it can be done elsewhere. Perhaps something of the same sort is the trouble with the railroads. Maybe we will have Government ownership and maybe not. I am uncertain about it. But it does seem to me that one central body such as we now have cannot fix national rates on a basis which will be fair to all sections. I think the matter requires closer study than that, a more expert knowledge of special conditions than can be brought to bear by one group of men trying to deal with such a problem on a national scale. What may be a fair rate in one locality becomes unfair in another. I would say that the railroads needed better direction in smaller units, instead of trying to deal with them as one great organisation. It has been said that the railroads cannot operate profitably unless they charge their present or even higher rates. My answer would be that no industry deserves to exist which cannot pay for itself by a fair charge to other industries. And that applies to the railroads. If they cannot be conducted upon that principle there is something decidedly wrong with them which must be corrected. Perhaps Government ownership is the answer. I do not know."

It was suggested to Senator Couzens that the public would be interested to know what a man such as himself thought about the future.

"We are going through one of the important periods of American affairs," he said, "and you may be assured that America is sound and will come out all right. Perhaps we need a little more faith in ourselves and our instructions. A man asked me the other day: 'Do you believe that our courts are honest?' And I told him. 'My heavens, man, I would be shocked to think that they were anything else. They have got to be honest.'"

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Hall's Wine is the Great British Tonic for Health and Strength, the prescription of a well-known English medical man.

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Hall's Wine
THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

A medical man says: "Hall's Wine has prevented many a serious breakdown. I know of nothing better."

Another medical man writes: "Hall's Wine braced me up so effectively that I have pinned my faith to it ever since."

Hall's Wine is obtainable from all first-class Chemists and Wine Merchants and Wing On Co. Ltd., and Sincere Co. Ltd.

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Are Your Piston Rings Tight?

A PERFECT piston ring seal is essential if you are to get full power from your motor. A perfect piston ring seal means a contact between cylinder wall, lubricant and ring so close as to prevent "blowing by" of the charge of gas when the piston comes up on the compression stroke, free action of the piston.

The results of poor piston ring seal are (a) loss of power, through gas escaping on compression stroke or through burning gases escaping on power stroke; (b) excess oil in combustion chamber, causing carbon deposits, a smoky exhaust or fouling of spark plugs; (c) dilution of motor oil, causing excessive friction and wear and heavy repair bills.

The causes of poor piston ring seal are:

1. Scored or worn cylinder walls.
2. Worn piston rings.
3. Use of an incorrect grade of lubricant.
4. Use of poor gasoline or an over rich mixture.

Scored or worn out cylinder walls, or worn piston rings, can only be corrected by a trip to the repair shop. And such purely mechanical conditions *must* be remedied before a motor can operate efficiently and economically.

Every motorist, however, controls the grade of lubricant he buys. He can guard against loss of compression (power) by selecting and using a lubricant of sufficient body and heat resistance. Only such an oil insures a perfect piston seal ring. The four grades of Socony Light, Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy—provide a correct oil for every motor.

If an inferior gasoline, or an over rich mixture is used, the fuel is not completely consumed. The excess gasoline condenses in the combustion chamber and runs down the cylinder wall, cutting the oil and destroying the piston ring seal.

A correctly refined gasoline will vaporise completely throughout the range of engine power and speeds, producing quick starts, brisk acceleration and full power and mileage. Refiners test gasoline for these essential qualities by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of a gasoline is that temperature on the Fahrenheit thermometer at which it will "boil" or go off in the from of vapor.

Good gasoline must have a low initial "boiling point" in order to vaporize easily and provide quick starts. It must have a series of gradually rising "boiling points" that it may burn up speedily and provide smooth acceleration. And it must have a relative proportion of higher "boiling points" so as to produce great heat and provide full power and mileage.

Pratt's is such a gasoline. Its *complete chain of boiling points* meets every requirement throughout the range of engine power and speed, just as the well laid grate fire gets going quickly and produces full heat.

The low initial boiling points-like the paper in the grate-give quick, easy starts. The intermediate boiling points—the "kindling"—give smooth acceleration. And the higher boiling points—the "coal"—give full power and mileage.

Many motorists are running on a lean mixture all year round and keeping carburetor and engine trouble at a minimum by using Pratt's consistently. Have *you* carburetor set for Pratt's and than use only Pratt's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

No. 4 of a series of advertisements designed to promote greater motoring efficiency and economy and to present the merits of "Pratt's Motor Spirits". The next advertisement will appear a week from today

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Cloudy, but fine and cold weather. Rather fresh winter monsoon along the China coast. Rough weather on both sides of the Visayas, because of the typhoon continuing its way Westwards.

BIRTH

HOLT: On January 27th, at St. Johns University, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Holt, a daughter, Alice Marshall.

DEATHS

REINSCH: At Dr. Fearn's Hospital at 11:20 a.m. January 26, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, at the age of 53. Memorial services will be held in the Union Church at 5:15 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30. All friends are invited. The committee on arrangements requests that no flowers be sent. 55807 J 28

D'ALMEIDA: On January 27th, 1923, at Shanghai General Hospital, Maria Placida d'Almeida, late of the Palace Hotel. The funeral will take place on Sunday, January 28th, at 4.45 p.m. at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends are invited to attend. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

Today's Church Services

Community Church:—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (Take Siccawei No. 2 Tram). Preacher, Rev. James M. Yard, "Religion for the Modern Man." 5 p.m., Masonic Hall 30 The Bund, Preacher, Rev. Gordon Poteat, Soloist, Miss Myra B. Olive.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Septuagesima. Holy Communion (and at the Bubbling Well Chapel) at 8 a.m. Matins and Sermon at 10.30 a.m. Psalm 104. Lessons Gen. i-ii. 3. John i, 1-18. Anthem: "In Splendour Bright," "The Heavens are Telling" (Haydn), Hymns 37, 489, 170. Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. Lessons Gen. ii. 4-end. Rev. xxi, Children's Service and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m. Psalm 147, 15-xxii. 5. Parry in D. Hymns 540, 207, 263, 627. Preacher, The Dean.

Union Church, Shanghai.—At 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "The Rod and the Hand." Chant No. 29. Anthem: "Sweet is Thy Mercy." Hymns 515, 571, 399. At 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "Christ and the Sermon on the Mount." Chant No. 55. Hymns 548, 122, 445, 693.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 p.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Christian Science Society Of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Truth." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Service Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily, except Sunday, from 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows:—At 11 a.m. by Rev. Joshua Vale. At 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Gardiner.

Gospel Meeting.—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6.30—7.30 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6.15 p.m.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Sunday Service League.—Speech by Dr. Fong F. Sec, commencing 5.30. Subject: "Impressions of My World Tour." Special music by McTyeire School Choir.

John Drew On Acting

WHAT he has played most congenially, and with the manliest humor of his time, have been the roles of gentlemen. . . ." Thus, justly, writes G. Booth Tarkington in his foreword to John Drew's memoirs. So, perhaps, one should not have begun to read this record of an actor who has so long and honorably served the public with the expectation that he would abate one jot his characteristic reticence. For such expectation was sharply disappointeu. Mr. Drew has indeed unfolded a "plain, unvarnished tale."

Let us hasten to acknowledge that Mr. Drew makes no pretension to a talent for authorship, and one did not take up his autobiography with any expectation that a long-hidden gift for expression in print was at last to be revealed. But an actor who has long been recognised as the best of American light comedians might have told us a good deal about his ways of perfecting his characterisations and made many enlightening observations about the acting of the scores of famous players with whom he has appeared. As on the stage, so in this book, Mr. Drew always plays the gentleman. The critic's role at best is often ungracious, and Mr. Drew is always gracious. He modestly quotes what others say about his successes, while baldly acknowledging on his own account all his failures. His comments upon the acting of others are couched in what might be termed the commonplaces of stage history.

Of course autobiographical writing means skating on the thinnest of ice. When the writer is not vainglorious in referring to himself he is often censorious toward others, because of some rankling petty grudge obscuring their real qualities in due proportion. Other autobiographers are shockingly indiscreet. A reputation is smirched on every page. So John Drew deserves again the accolade of gentleman. He will receive only academic reproaches for this venture into letters; his memoirs will not make one enemy for him—and he had none before they were printed.

This book should be a valuable record of the theater for those who have no biography of Augustin Daly and of Charles Frohman. With these two men, who were in turn the leading American play producers for 40 years, practically the whole of Mr. Drew's career was connected. With many an anecdote along the way, he records the first nights, the long runs and the international tours of Daly's famous company, and touches on incidents connected with the score of plays in which he starred under Frohman's management. He prints many of the casts and adds a carefully compiled index.

For the old playgoers what memories are evoked by mention of the Daly Big Four—John Drew, Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, and James Lewis—in "A Night Off," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Nancy & Co.," "Needle and Pins," "The Magistrate," and "The School for Scandal"; and for younger audiences there have been Mr. Drew's starring pieces — "Rosemary," "Christopher Jr.," "Butterflies," and "The Masked Ball," all with Maude Adams as his leading woman; "The Liars," "The Tyranny of Tears," "The Mummy and the Hummingbird," "The Second in Command," "A Single Man." . . . And the players: Otis Skinner, William Collier, Sidney Herbert, May Irwin, Guy Standing, Ethel and Lionel Barrymore, Ide Conquest, Frank Kemble Cooper, Isabel Irving.

Let no one think this book a dry summary of facts. It sparkles with a sustained gaiety that is like nothing so much as one of Mr. Drew's own performances. Even without any considerable appraisals by Mr. Drew of the players of his time, and reasons for those appraisals, it is a valuable entertaining record.

China In 1922

SWATOW

The year 1922 has truly been a remarkable year for Swatow and the Swatow District. There has been fighting in Canton on the south and in Fukien on the north and our city has been threatened several times but we have finished the year in peace. Early in the year came the season's strike heading up in Hongkong, which cut us off from the outside world and paralysed all our shipping and other business for more than a month. Then in August came the terrible typhoon which was the most destructive storm ever experienced along the China Coast.

Swatow is growing rapidly and is now the fifth port in China. The business has increased this year very appreciably over other years. All kinds of business seems to be improving and it is thought that 1923 will show large increases.

There is much building going on in Swatow all the time. During the year wages have increased for all kinds of labor from 20 to 40 percent. The laboring people are doing better than they have ever done before. Our sugar, orange and indigo crops were seriously cut off by the typhoon. Oranges are very scarce and prices are very high.

Regardless of the fact that there has been unsettled conditions most of the year in and around Canton, still Swatow has been able to get through the year with very little disturbances politically. There has been a few changes in officials which has effected the conditions generally very little. We have been able to maintain middle ground or neutral position most of the time and it has resulted in peace. Our mayor and military officials were loyal to the city and the district at the critical times during the year and thus averted petty disturbances that might have come.

Following the fighting in Fukien Governor Li fled to Swatow for refuge and within a short time several companies of his soldiers were with him here in the city for more than a month. Swatow has been full of soldiers for the past three months, most of them on their way to the Fukien borders. It is hard to keep track of just who they belong to, however there seems to be very little hostile feeling among the soldiers themselves.

Within the past few weeks there has come considerable uncertainty regarding the situation politically. We are expecting fighting most anytime. We can only wait and see what will be the outcome for one fears to even predict at this time.

Financially Swatow is prospering in spite of the very serious handicaps that she had during the past year. Business is above the average and most of the merchants are making money while the wage earners are making more money than they have ever made. The drawnwork and lace business has had a serious slump during the year but there seems to be an upward trend in this business now.

Cost of living has appreciably increased during the year for all classes. The most serious difficulties to financial success seems to be the constant drain that the military people are forcing upon the people. I am told on good authority that the stores in Swatow have been taxed very heavily and that the rent and taxes have in many cases been collected more than one year in advance, to keep the armies going. There are rumors of lootings but as a rule we have been free from this during the year.

Religiously, there has been no outstanding advances during the year. The Christian Churches have carried on their usual programs. The mission schools are overcrowded as are all the schools in the district. There seems to be increased interest in schools and most every school is taking all the students that they can possibly handle.

THE TYPHOON

No article on Swatow for 1922 would be complete without giving a large part to the typhoon of August 2. It seems to have been without doubt the severest and most destructive storm that has ever visited the China Coast. Fully 50,000 lives were lost and even yet the property damages cannot be reckoned. The people of this section have truly been put to the test and in most cases they have measured up in a wonderful way. The people have rebuilt their cities very quickly, and in Swatow they have built better than before. There are still places in the country where they have not finished rebuilding and even places where they have no shelter for a small percent of the people. However in most cases they are fairly well cared for.

RELIEF WORK

It is really marvellous to see what the Chinese have done in the way of relief. The total amount raised and spent or being spent at the present time is about $2,000,000 Mex. About 10 percent of this has been furnished by the foreigners through their agencies. The remainder has been raised by the Chinese and most of it by the Swatow people both locally and abroad. There are great numbers of the Swatow People in the Strait Settlements and other foreign places and they have responded in a fine way. The Hongkong Chinese and foreigners responded quickly and in a fine way for the first relief work, and they have continued to put money here to be used.

The committees have gone at their work in a businesslike way and in most cases have done very creditable work. Most of the constructive work has been in the form of rebuilding and building dikes. Also there had to be immediate direct relief such as giving out food and clothing. These committees have done fine work too.

The people in the stricken areas have responded in a fine way and it is great to see how they are coming back. Most of them have accepted their hard plight as a challenge and the planning to safeguard as far as possible another such catastrophe. There is still much to be done in the way of building and rebuilding dikes if the farms are to be protected. In general the immediate need has been met. There are still a small percent of the people in many localities who are destitute and need help.

The typhoon came at the most opportune time for the farmers if it had to come. They had just harvested their first crop of rice and were planting the second. They were not through with their potato crop. Where the new plantings were destroyed they had time to replant. In three months after the typhoon they had a new crop. Not as good as usual and in many cases less than a 20 percent crop, but it was a real help to keep them living. There has not been a shortage of rice in the district at any time so that the men could work on the dikes and buy rice if they had none. Cool weather came earlier than usual just after the middle of November and killed some of the potato crops and other vegetables. In some sections this was a heavy blow.

It is rather remarkable that following such a disaster that there has not been a single epidemic or plague. It was predicted that there would be various things following in the trail but so far we have escaped them all. First I feel sure that this was due to the particular season with very little rain and plenty of sunshine and second because the authorities were careful and use such preventive measures as they could. The dead were buried promptly and the foul places were cleaned up properly.

We look forward to 1923 with much hope and believe that it is going, with advances in many directions.

A Survey Of Scandinavian Art

When H. G. Wells wrote his "Outline of History" he was responding, though perhaps unconsciously, to a dawning desire of the present generation to synthesise all knowledge and to bring it within the scope of a brief but workable survey. His book proved to be a significant pioneer of a new form of literature in every field, Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind" quickly followed. We have been given J. Arthur Thompson's "Outline of Science" and J. Waldo Browne's "What's What in the Labor Movement." John Macy's brief of the world's literature is soon to be placed upon the market. All excellent compendiums which will replace scores of books upon the same subjects.

It would seem as if the war had not only provided a convenient milestone in the world's history, but had dramatically stirred mankind to a strenuous effort at self-knowledge. Apparently the time had come to take stock—to estimate what had been accomplished, what was known and believed.

In art the first indication of this new trend of synthetic thought was Emile Faure's volumes of art history which swept up the myriad endeavors of centuries within a single connotative and interpretative theme of true poetic beauty. Now we are given "Scandinavian Art" by three different authors, a survey of the painting, sculpture and architecture of Sweeden, Norway and Denmark, more soberly written than Dr. Faure's eulogy, more detailed and matter-of-fact, but logically and pleasurably taking its place upon our newly erected, after-war, five-foot shelf.

To those who have searched unhappily through the endless publications on art, such a pronouncement alone is the highest praise. Books of personal criticism, of new movements, books on individual artists, and diluted instructions on what to see in paintings, are to be found on every side. But the single, comprehensive volumes, which give the story of the art of any one land, impartially, clearly, fully, and up to the present day, are almost non existent. All honor then to the American-Scandinavian foundation, by which "Scandinavian Art" is published, and to Mr. Henry Smith of San Francisco, by whom the volume is endowed.

SIMILARITY OF COUNTRIES

It is more than a matter of convenience that the painting of these three northern countries should be grouped together, for in genesis, in development, and in character they are so astonishingly alike as to be quite fairly thought of by the average man as one. In all three, for all that there existed distinctive peasant art thousands of years before Christ, the history of art is of short span, covering hardly more than a century. There came first the inciting influence of the flamboyant European art of the early nineteenth century, largely through the royal courts of Germany and France, then the more spontaneous turning to the sober, naturalistic schools of Duesseldorf, the careful, complementary study in the more romantic and exuberant studios of Paris and Vienna, and finally that wonderful "Forward and home" movement, unique in art, which brought all those hundreds of Scandinavian artists, once and for all, back to their native land for their themes, for their inspiration, and for their spiritual content.

The logical result of this return has been an intensely nationalistic art, fundamentally similar in the three countries, though more brilliant and synthetic in Sweden, more prosaic and self-contained in Denmark, and more rugged and individualistic in Norway. Logically, too, it became naturalistic, given to realism, to narration and description. It has loved to portray the life of the peasantry, the festivals, the weddings, the day's labor. It has concerned itself with innocent episodes of the drawingroom and studio. It has delighted in portraiture, and then from these it has walked out into the rolling farmlands, by smiling lakes and cragged hills and fjords, usually in deep content, sometimes in moods of melancholy or exaltation, or again calling into being the dramatic Norse legends. All this it has depicted with a patient sureness, an immense strength, and an exuberance of bright, clear color—characteristics of this northern temperament—which has created an art of astonishing vigor.

MASTER PAINTERS

Perhaps to the average man the name of only Anders Zorn is familiar among the Scandinavian artists, yet in the pages of this volume are revealed group after group of master painters, giant figures, of yesterday and today, whose work makes up an impressive reservoir of sane and wholesome art which has bided its time while the rest of the art world has been in the chaos of revolution. Undoubtedly, when the time is ripe, this content or refreshment will be tapped. Perhaps this book is the signal.

A running account of hundreds of artists and their works, to say nothing of sculptors and architects means nothing less than a narrative Who's Who, and the three authors, Carl G. Laurin, the Swedish critic, Emil Hannover, Director of the Danish Museum of Industrial Art, and Jens Thiis, Director of the National Gallery in Christiania, are to be complimented for the facility and impartiality they have brought to the task. All three men are thoroughly familiar with the art of their respective countries and thoroughly sympathetic. Naturally, for this reason, one may not look to them for the searching interpretation which the perspective of an outsider allows—especially in a book of this type—but will find this more in evidence in the general introduction by Dr. Christian Brinton.

It has been Dr. Faure who has revealed to us that the thing that matters most in art is not the how, nor the when, nor the what, but the why. Not dates, nor subjects, nor kinds of painting, but the actuating impulse. Dr. Brinton speaks of the lyric quality as the characteristic note of Scandinavian painting. One has only to glance through these hundreds of illustrations to see that the dominating impulse behind this quality has been the love of home. It is obvious in these many glimpses of home life—so intimate and unconscious that it seems as if one were peering through window after window. And after the love of home, the love of the homeland, then of nature. Herein lies the wholesomeness and purity of motive in Scandinavian art which makes it universal in appeal and of coming importance as a tributary stream in the clarifying of the art of the world.

Bat

By D. H. Lawrence

At evening, sitting on this terrace,
When the sun from the west, beyond Pisa, beyond the mountains of Carrara
Departs, and the world is taken by surprise. . . .

When the tired flower of Florence is in gloom beneath the glowing
Brown hills surrounding. . .

When under the arches of the Ponte Vecchio
A green light enters against stream, flush from the west,
Against the current of obscure Arno. . . .

Look up, and you see things flying
Between the day and the night;
Swallows with spools of dark thread sewing the shadows together.

A circle swoop, and a quick parabola under the bridge arches
Where light pushes through;
A sudden turning upon itself of a thing in the air.
A dip to the water.

And you think:
"The swallows are flying so late!"

Swallows?

Dark air-life looping
Yet missing the pure loop. . .
A twitch, a twitter, an elastic shudder in flight,
And serrated wings against the sky,
Like a glove, a black glove thrown up at the light,
And falling back.

Never swallows!
Bats!
The swallows are gone.

At a wavering instant the swallows gave way to bats
By the Ponte Vecchio. . . .
Changing guard.

Bats, and an uneasy creeping in one's scalp
As the bats swoop overhead!
Flying madly.

Pipistrello!
Black piper on an infinitesimal pipe.
Little lumps that fly in air and have voices indefinite, wildly vindictive,
Wings like bits of umbrella.

Bats!

Creatures that hang themselves up like an old rag, to sleep;
And disgustingly upside down.

Hanging upside down like rows of disgusting old rags
And chirping in their sleep.
Bats!

Not for me!

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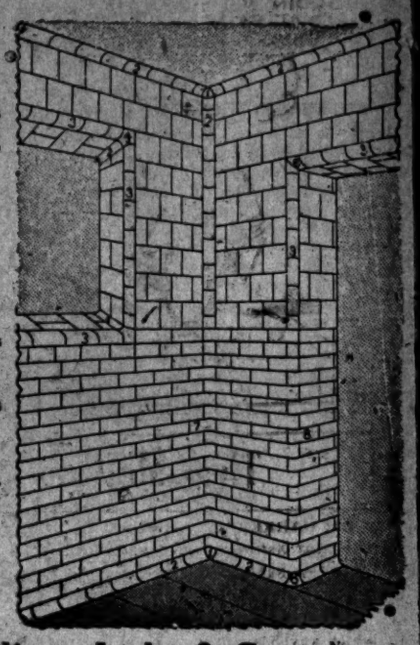

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GEE WHIZZ, A LITTLE BIT A SALT LIKE THAT WON'T WORRY HIM,—HE'S TOO FRESH!
DARN IT!
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TOM McNAMARA

The Meteors Are Anybody's Game

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

(Eminent Astronomer and Authority on Subjects of Scientific Interest)

I want to point out a way in which anybody can do good work for astronomy, thereby not only providing interesting and intellectual entertainment for oneself, but also contributing valuable additions to the common store of knowledge—and all this without having an observatory or even a telescope. It is this:

Watch the meteors, and record what you see.

Astronomers themselves have only a very general knowledge of meteors. There are many things about them that are still mysterious or unexplained. Their origin, especially that of the large and sometimes very massive ones, called "meteorites," "bolides," or "fireballs," is a subject of conjecture.

When the small meteors appear in fiery "showers," or when a large one blazes across the sky and bursts, occasionally with the accompaniment of loud, startling noises, while its solid fragments are scattered over wide spaces of ground, or bury themselves in the soil wherever they strike, the effect upon the observer is sensational.

It does not resemble that produced by ordinary occurrences. It is so extraordinary that it suggests a violation, or an upsetting, of natural laws. To behold the heavens flinging missiles of stone and iron at the earth, or canopying it with a rain of fire, is to have the mind thrown back upon the legends of the mythological ages, or shocked with a sudden loss of faith in the constancy of terrestrial conditions. Great meteoric showers have invariably brought back, with fearful emphasis, to thousands of minds the apocalyptic thought of the world ending in fire!

But such spectacles are very rare, though modified examples of them are occasionally to be seen. It is simply a difference of numbers, or of intensity. Several times every year "star showers" are visible—only in the majority of cases, not more than a dozen or two of "falling stars," i.e., meteors, are counted in an hour. But to see even that number is extremely interesting, if they are watched with attention. And every such watching, by any painstaking observer, is capable of furnishing important information for science. Even a careful record of a single bright meteor, fixing its path through the sky, together with the direction, and apparent speed of its motion, and any peculiarities in its appearance is valuable.

The month of November may be named, with special appropriateness, the month of meteors. In it occur two "major showers," composed respectively of the so-called Leonid meteors and the Andromid meteors. Both of them have, at various times, furnished exceedingly brilliant displays. The historic meteor shower, of November 13, 1833, one of the most marvellous celestial spectacles ever seen, was composed of Leonid meteors, which get their name from the fact that they radiate from a point inside the "sickle" of the constellation Leo.

Again in 1866 there was an extraordinary display, and another was due in 1899 but by that time the main mass of the meteors seems to have been drawn away from the meeting point with the earth, and but few were seen. The point in Leo from which their paths, when traced backward on the sky, seem to come together like the ribs of an open umbrella, rises in the northeast about half-past 11 p.m. The best time to look for them is near midnight and after.

These meteors are characterised by very swift, darting motions, because they come out of space in such a direction that they meet the earth nearly "head-on," so that the earth's velocity of 18½ miles per second is added to their own velocity of 26 miles per second. So they strike the atmosphere at about 44 miles per second. The swiftness of a Leonid is one of its characters of recognition.

The notable November "star-shower" occurs about November 24. Better begin to look for it on the night of the 23rd. It radiates from the constellation Andromede, so that these meteors are called Andromids. I remember a beautiful display of them in 1885. Their radiant point, near Gamma Andromedae, is high up in the northeast by 7 p.m. and is near the zenith by 10, so that they can be watched all night long.

Curiously enough, in contrast to the Leonids, they are slow travellers, because they "chase the earth," and enter the atmosphere with a velocity represented by the difference between their motion and the earth's. Their "gait" is sufficiently deliberate to impress the observer who has seen the swift-flying Leonids.

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Kathleen Norris Says: "Stop Worrying Now & Become Happy"

A certain little Russian born tailor in one of our big cities shot himself and was taken in a dying condition to a hospital. He had no wife, no children dependent upon him, a flourishing little business, good health and a bank account.

But he had seen in a newspaper some months before the figures of America's national debt, and brooding upon it and worrying about it, and fretting at his own powerlessness to settle it, actually drove him to melancholy and to suicide.

His neighbors reported that he has been unable to discuss anything else for weeks; what was America thinking about—was she going crazy? He would bite his nails and tremble and lie awake figuring out the interest at five per cent—and five and a half percent—and at last he couldn't stand it any longer.

Most women's worrying doesn't carry them quite so far, and they don't think of it as being so fantastic and absurd as was the concern of the poor little tailor. And yet most of us pick up a neat little pack of worries every morning, as we dress and breakfast, and carry them about with us, cumbersome and heavy, all day long.

WORRIES INVISIBLE

If only worries were tangible—visible burdens weighing ten or twelve or twenty pounds—how quickly we would dispose of them!

"Here!" we would say, indignantly, "I'm not going to pack this brick, and this bag of tacks, and these bars of soap, and these flat irons wherever I go. Where do they belong? I can't be bothered with them a minute longer!"

But, unfortunately, worries aren't visible and tangible. They are all the heavier, all the clumsier, because they not only can't be seen, but we so often feel that they mustn't even be faced or suspected.

Women worry themselves sick about their husbands, their children, their houses, and yet it is the code to answer the concerned question, "What's the matter, mother?" with a bright, "Nothing, dear!"

As a matter of fact lots of us are rather secretly proud of the way we worry.

"I get to thinking about Tom's business—and poor Mary's teeth, dear knows what they'll cost!" we say complacently, "and I just don't sleep!"

And we all add, quite untruthfully, "Wouldn't life be wonderful if only one didn't have the worries!"

WORRYING SELFISH

Yet ninety-nine percent of the worrying we do is entirely unnecessary, and stupid and selfish as well!

Selfish? Certainly. What could be more selfish than a seaman I know who talks somewhat like this:

"Yes, the laboratory test was perfectly neutral; they say positively it's not cancer. But you know how doctors deceive you! And when I think—if I should be taken now, with the baby so young and poor Billy obliged to live with his sister, and our dear little home not yet paid for"——

"And then there's mother, too. She'd have to go to my brother in Nebraska, and she idolises the baby—she'd never see her"——

"I do try to be cheerful, I do try to keep up, but I just can't! And of course when I break down it nearly kills mother and Billy"——

"Don't worry about mother and Billy; think of yourself!" we say tenderly, not realising that it is entirely too much thinking about herself that has brought up the whole problem.

Like tens of thousands of other women, this woman has an entirely imaginary growth, and instead of either living or dying outright, she is dragging along enjoyably, eternally in the domestic spotlight, eternally praised for her heroism.

CANCER WORRIERS

The cancer worries are legion. Healthy, happy, busy little Mrs. Davis, in the next block, is carried off with a few hours notice with flu; courageous, useful old Lady Baker drops dead while she is walking to the club; but Minnie Smith and her eternal and incurable disease go on for forever.

Almost all the old ladies are the girls who had consumption, heart failure or cancer in the roaring seventies.

But apart from the sickness worries, how many varieties of worries there are!

Women who fidget and are nervous in theaters, on boats, in motor cars.

Women who are always alertly and anxiously watching for germs.

Women who are honeycombing the safe and sane old earth with pitfalls for their children.

You and I know hundreds of women whose minds are filled with a confusion like this, all day long and half the night:

"Oh, dear, he forgot his commutation again—oh, dear. She's banging the breakfast dishes terribly this morning—she'll probably go, I don't care—I hope she does. He said the spot would come out—oh, dear, if it doesn't—right there in front.

"Fannie had a cough like that when she was going into scarlet fever—I wonder if baby ought to go to dancing class with that cough? She'd probably get something worse

I'M SO SORRY

"She wants me on her silly committee—I may have sounded cold—I didn't mean to, but I simply haven't time. That spare room closet—I ought to go over it before the Red Cross man comes.

"If I scramble home after the meeting I can simply snatch my other hat—six-thirty dinner, but they'll wait—my goodness—my goodness—my goodness—the ice cart! Those chickens down there without any ice"——

And so on and on ad infinitum. So that when the inevitable outburst of nervous irritability comes, they can only say in apology:

"I'm so sorry, but I've got so much on my mind and I'm so worried that I'm almost beside myself!"

In the church of the middle ages there arose a practice known as "the examination of conscience." It supposedly consists of a mental review of only the wrongdoing of the day. But it is a marvelous thing when it is done simply as it stands; as an examination of consciousness, a few quiet minutes of study of the emotions, motives and acts of one's waking hours.

The good, the bad, the weak, the strong, the clear and the confused seconds pass in their turn, and the result is a spiritual clarity of thought that makes the next day much more a matter of deliberate selection, much less one of pell-mell blundering in the dark.

WORRIES CLASSIFIED

So faced at the end of the tiring day, all worries fall into four classes:

1.—The things one cannot possibly help, like the little business matter that went wrong in Bill's office, or the broken leg of a small nephew in Alabama, or the sudden cold snap.

2.—The things that don't matter, like the tone of the car conductor who wouldn't take a perfectly good transfer, or the flabby pie that one served to unexpected guests, or the extra fifteen cents on the gas bill.

3.—The worries one should face simply and honestly; the hard "I was wrong—forgive me," that will smooth out some miserable misunderstanding; the difficult "I thought we could, but we really cannot afford it," or the hardest of all, to son or daughter, "It is impossible, dear. Daddy disapproves, and I will not help you to do anything without his knowledge."

4.—The tiny residue of real worry, that will not down. But in this class come only things too big to be catalogued so—the grief that lives on and on; the daily contemplation of a character that is hopelessly weak; the needs of our dear ones that we may not relieve; the long-ago mistake that is bearing bitter fruit even today.

REMEMBER THIS!

But here we have to remember that there is a God and that there is a plan.

We know that grief is one of the vital things of life, an accolade rather than a loss, and that they are blessed who have loved enough and served enough truly to mourn, and they will be comforted.

The character that is weak, no matter how close and how loved, cannot be helped by your complaints, your fears and mine. Build about that character definite good, a strong belief in its ultimate success and happiness, and you will do all that earthly—and even a little bit that heavenly—means can do.

And the needs of our dear ones? How we would love to buy the cottage for mother, to set the shining motor car before Bob's door and say, "Happy birthday!"

But the only real gift is love—whether it is expressed by the Hope diamond or by the unexpected rice pudding at supper.

Just to have one's bed smoothly made and the room swept and aired is a gift (at the end of a long office day) never to be forgotten, a gift beside which the listed jewels and silver and furs of New York itself would look only what they really are—a mountain of soulless junk!

Many and many a rich woman looks apathetically at her gifts on Christmas morning—the check, yes, and the rug—really it is stunning, isn't it?—at the very moment that some lucky little shop girl in a flat a mile or so away is gasping, between laughter and tears:

"Oh, mother—you got me the umbrella, you darling! And Bob had my room papered—it looks like a different place! And Aunt Mary told me I could have her old bureau, and that she was going to come over and help you get Christmas dinner—I don't know why everybody's so wonderful!"

WANT A GOOD LAUGH?

As for those long-ago mistakes, those silly irreparable things we did when life was a trackless daisy meadow and any road seemed the right road—well, you and I are not the first to see our mistakes and have to pay.

But that is life. If you and I were perfect, we would long ago have been crucified between thieves.

We are human, we stumble, regret it, stumble again. If we are really going somewhere, learning something, growing all the while, then what of the little humiliation, the sense of material loss, the maddening conviction of stupidity that we have to bear?

Some of the greatest lives ever lived have been retrieved lives, the histories of men and women who made their errors, paid the price, and went on all the stronger.

Only, don't worry about it.

Write down, today, the ten things that worry you most. Put the list away and take it out again, say, next March.

You'll have one good laugh out of the silly business of worrying, at least!

You won't be able even to remember some of the ten, and of the others you will say with little Alice:

"Oh, pshaw! You're nothing but a pack of cards!"

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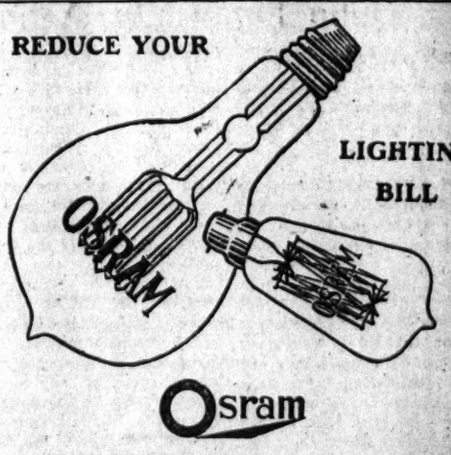

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Zane Grey Picks Up A Lonely Trail

TALES OF LONELY TRAILS. By ZANE GREY. With many illustrations from photographs. 395 pp. New York: Harper and Brothers. $3.

True stories of travel and adventure in the desert and mountains of Arizona, the scene of so many of Zane Grey's novels, are here gathered together in a volume which will delight the heart of all lovers of nature and the great outdoors. Real Westerners take the place of the fiction heroes we know so well, cowboys, ranchers, hunters, guides, with an Indian or two thrown in for good measure. Only the traditional bad man is lacking. To make up for this omision and to furnish the thrills there are plenty of mountain lions and grizzlies.

The first chapter describes a trip to Nonnezoshe, the Rainbow Bridge, which the author declares to be probably the most beautiful and wonderful natural phenomenon in the world. It is a place which very few people have visited, for the very good reason that it is almost inaccessible John Wetherill, who guided Mr. Grey's party, is the only guide who knows how to get there. It was he who, later on, guided the Roosevelt party to the same spot. Of Nonnezoshe itself, Mr. Grey says:

"I saw past the vast jutting wall that had obstructed my view. A mile beyond, all was bright with the colors of sunset, and spanning the canyon in the graceful shape and beautiful hues of the rainbow was a magnificent natural bridge.

"'Nonnezoshe,' said Wetherill simply.

The rainbow bridge was the one great natural phenomenon, the one grand spectacle which I had ever seen that did not at first give vague disappointment, a confounding reality, a disenchantment of contrasts with what the mind had conceived.

But this thing was glorious. It absolutely silenced me. My body and brain, weary and dull from the toil of travel, received a singular and revivifying freshness. I had a strange, mystic perception that this rosy-hued tremendous arch of stone was a goal I had failed to reach in some former life, but had now found. Here was a rainbow magnified even beyond dreams, a thing not transparent and ethereal, but solidified, a work of ages, sweeping up majestically from the red walls, its iris-hued arch against the blue sky."

The party camped near the bridge and saw it turn to silver in the moonlight and resume its rainbow tints with the rising sun. It was well worth the difficulties and dangers it had cost to reach it. On this same trip Mr. Grey also visited Monumental Valley and Canyon Segi with its prehistoric cliff-dwellings. The former of these places was later to become the scene of one of his novels.

The chapter headed "Colorado Trails" tells of a hunting and fishing trip in the Rockies, on which the author was accompanied by his brother, to whom he refers as "R. C." It is very evident that neither of the two belong to that class of so-called sportsmen whose sole ambition is to see how many creatures of the wilds they can slaughter. On the contrary, Zane Grey and his brother seem to care more for the hunt than for the game. They love life in the open, take keen pleasure in the labors and hardships of camping and trailing, and find plenty of time to observe and enjoy the beauties of nature. On this trip, it appears that they got only one bear, a black one, and much to the surprise of their guides, they were very reluctant to kill him after the dogs had him treed. Had it been a grizzly, they would have had no such compunctions, for the grizzly is himself a killer, as is also the cinnamon boar. But though they sighted a grizzly, they did not succeed in getting him. On the subject of hunting in general, Mr. Grey expresses himself as follows:

The more I hunt the more I become convinced of something wrong about the game. I am a different man when I get a gun in my hands. All is exciting, hot-pressed, red. Hunting is magnificent up to the moment the shot is fired. After that it is another matter. It is useless for sportsmen to tell me that they, in particular, hunt right, conserve the game, do not go beyond the limit, and all that sort of thing. I do not believe them and I never met the guide who did. A rifle is made for killing. When a man goes out with one, he means to kill. He may keep within the law, but that is not the question. It is a question of spirit, and men who love to hunt are yielding to and always developing the old primitive instinct to kill."

Coming from a man who admits that he himself loves the excitement of the chase, this is rather a remarkable statement. The author reverts to this subject several times. It seems to be a question in his mind, and one for which he has found no satisfactory answer, whether the evil lust for killing, which hunting develops, does not more than counterbalance the good effects of the outdoor life which it encourages. As to trapping. Mr. Grey is very emphatic. He considers it cowardly and cruel, and he believes that if women could fully realise that sufferings of animals caught in this way they would refuse to wear the furs.

"Roping Lions in the Grand Canyon" is the story of a sport that is most decidedly not for mollycoddles. Hounds are used to trail and chase the mountain lions, which usually take to the tree tops. Once the lion is treed, an attempt is made to rope him. Sometimes this can be done from the ground or from a near-by tree, but usually it is necessary for one of the hunters to climb up into the tree in which the animal has taken refuge and slip a noose over his head by means of a long pole. The other members of the party pull the lion down in such a way, if possible, that the rope will cross another limb and allow the victim to be lowered until another noose can be thrown over his hind legs. Then the first rope is let go, and the lion falls to the ground. At this point of the game quick action is necessary to regain possession of the first rope before the lion is able to do too much damage. With men pulling on both ropes, the beast is stretched until he can be securely tied and muzzled and can have his claws clipped. Before it is over a lively time has been had by all. On this particular expedition Mr. Grey and his party captured six lions alive and killed three more. Apparently, the only object in roping them instead of shooting them is to make the sport more exciting. And there can be no doubt that it does all of that.

"Tonto Basin" is the record of another hunting trip, or rather two of them with a year's interval between. Mr. Grey's young son, Romer, accompanied his father on the first of these trips. If many young boys are permitted to read this chapter, we may look for a general exodus in the direction of Arizona, for young Romer certainly had the time of his life. He rode, hunted, fished, listened openmouthed to the yarns of the guides, in short, he lived as all real boys would like to live, though cruel fate bars most of them from doing so. Some of the stories that Romer heard were rather tall, particularly this one told by Haught, the bear hunter:

"Wal, now, listen to this hyar," he began again, with a twinkle in his eye. "Thar was an old feller had a ranch in Chevelon Canyon, an' he was always bein' pestered by mountain lions. His name was Bill Tinker. Now, Bill was no sort of a hunter, fact was he was afeerd of lions an' bears, but he shore did git riled when any critters rustled around his cabin. One day in the Fall he comes home an' seen a big she-lion sneakin' around. He grabbed a club, an' throwed it, and yelled to scare the critter away. Wal, he had an old water barrel layin' around, an' darned if the lion didn't run in thet barrel an' bide. Bill run quick an' flopped the barrel end up, so he had his lion trapped. He had to set on the barrel to hold it down. Shore that lion raised old Jasper under the barrel. Bill was plumb scared. Then he seen the lion's tail stick out through the bung-hole. Bill bent over an' shore quick tied a knot in thet long tail. Then he run for his cabin. When he got to the door he looked back to see the lion tearin' down the hill fer the woods with the barrel bumpin' behind her. Bill said he never seen her again till next Spring, an' she had the barrel still on her tail. But what was stranger'n that, Bill swore she had four cubs with her an' each of them had a keg on its tail."

On the second expedition to Tonto Basin, the party was accompanied by Takahashi, a Japanese cook. Not only was he an excellent cook, but he proved to be a useful man in many other ways. On one occasion, when all the other members of the party had been hunting deer without success, Takahashi borrowed a rifle and rode out of camp to return with a fine two-point buck.

"Camp need fresh meat," said the Jap, with his broad smile. "I go hunt. Ride along old road. Soon nice fat deer walk out from bush. Twenty steps away—maybe. I get off. I no want kill deer so close, so I walk on him. Deer he no scared. He jump off few steps. stick up his ears—look at horse all same like he thought him deer, too. I no aim gun from shoulder. I just shoot. No good. Deer he run. I aim then—way front of him—shoot—deer he drop right down dead. . . . Aw, easy to get deer!"

The last chapter in the book tells of a trip to Death Valley, which a prospector once picturesquely described as being "forty feet from hell." There were times, as Mr. Grey and his companion walked over the treacherous salt crust, when the distance must have seemed even less than that. A more desolate place it would be hard to imagine. The ground is parched and cracked, and the soil itself is full of salt and borax. The temperature at times is 125 degrees at midnight. Men have gone into that valley and have been found a few hours later raving mad from heat and thirst. And many, many more have gone in never to return. Death Valley, it is safe to say, will never be a popular resort.

Zane Grey knows his Arizona as few writers do. He knows the desert, and he knows the men who spend their lives there. They are men who have lived close to nature in her sterner moods, and he has lived with them and as one of them. In "Tales of Lonely Trails," he has produced a book which describes the country and some of its men as they really are.

England Suffers From Taxation

Noted Briton Argues That His Country Cannot Join France In Military Operations To Enforce Reparation Payments

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS

London, Dec. 23.—I have dealt with some of the difficulties and perils which face the world in the coming year, as well as with its good hopes dependent on a rising tide of common sense. Almost alone among European nations, Great Britain faces this future with an increasing buoyancy of spirit, because of real and substantial progress towards normal conditions of trade.

Brilliant proof of this lies in the steady advance in value of the English pound in relation to the American dollar. There are some accidental reasons, such as heavy American buying for special purposes, but the main outstanding reason why English money is regaining its old value and credit is because during the war and afterwards Great Britain has adopted sound methods of finance. The British people raised a larger share of war costs out of actual revenue than any other nation, and afterwards Britain was the first and almost only European country to balance her budget, redeem her debts as far as possible, and tax her people to their full capacity.

EASIER, BUT LESS WISE

This has not been done without immense sacrifice and widespread suffering. It would have been easier and less wise to have taxed the British people more lightly and to have depreciated the value of paper money by German methods. Sound finance meant temporary distress and unemployment, because employers of labor had to pay high wages in money of high value instead of being able, like Germany, to obtain labor for paper wages of low purchasing value.

Sound finance meant taxation so severe that it has almost killed the old landowning and dividend holding classes, and has put an almost intolerable strain upon professional men and women. But although there has been much "grousing" and wailing and gnashing of teeth because of this terrific taxation of earned and unearned incomes, the British people have admitted the wisdom of the government policy and have submited with real courage and patriotism.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASING

Despite 1,300,000 unemployed on the official books and an immense number not officially registered as out of work, this policy is beginning to win through for the nation as a whole. Trade is increasing all along the line, chiefly because British credit is so good. With trade on the upgrade, unemployment is bound to decrease. Last month British trade returns showed quite an astonishing improvement. British exports last month were the highest recorded in any month since March, 1921, and exceeded October figures by more than six million pounds. There were increases of a notable kind in nearly every class of article exported by Great Britain with the exception of cotton and machinery.

This rise in British trade is good for many countries. It means that England will buy more from Canada and more from the United States. Every cent that the value of the pound gets closer to the dollar standard means increased trade in America and other countries. Unfortunately it will not have that effect on continental countries, whose money value are low in exchange, for they will be less able to buy from Great Britain.

BENEFIT IN OTHER WAYS

But even they will benefit in other ways, for a prosperous England can afford to go easy with regard to international debts and the new British government has already intimated to France that they are prepared to scale down the cast-iron terms of the Balfour note and readjust financial relations between France and England on more generous terms.

All this is hopeful, but it must not be forgotten that Great Britain is still faced by tremendous burdens of debt and that she cannot fully recover or get internal ease as long as her national expenditure remains at its present stupendous figure. The British people cannot continue much longer to spend £900,000,000 each year on national services, besides another £200,000,000 on local service. Such intolerable taxation as this expenditure involves is killing enterprise, eating up national capital, and depressing the national spirit.

MUST LEAD IN PEACE

It is one reason among ten thousand why England must lead the world in a policy of peace in order to reduce the costs of military and naval armament and cut out such expensive demonstrations as that defense of Constantinople which she had to bear alone during the recent trouble in the Near East. That demonstration was necessary when all the fat was in the fire, but henceforth it must and will be England's duty to prevent further fat from falling into those smouldering embers of European hostilities.

That task is not going to be easy, for beneath the surface of present European peace there is the molten lava of race hatred and rivalry and fear ready to become active. But world opinion may rest assured that England is going to play the part of peacemaker for this generation, at least, not because of any new call to a devout and Christin life, though peace is in the spirit of her people, but because her national and imperial state demands peace as a primary basic of economic health.

That determined policy was seen in the London conference of the French, Italian and British premiers on the subject of German indemnities and interallied debts.

The French nation believed that Lloyd George was the evil spirit that stood in the way of French seizure of German industries as guarantees of payment. They believed that he had a personal hatred of France. They hoped that after his defeat by the Conservatives under Bonar Law England would ally herself with France in military action in Germany's industrial zone. But Bonar Law proved just as obstinate as Lloyd George in refusing to pursue a policy which, however just in abstract theory, undoubtedly would be bad in several ways.

Seizure of German industrial cities or control of their output would not produce indemnities for France. It would retard the general recovery of Europe, and it would lead Germany to envisage desperate adventures, which sooner or later in this generation or the next would light again the flames of war. The conference was postponed upon that difference of opinion and meets again during the first days of January.

FRENCH OPINION CHANGING

Meanwhile, French public opinion is slowly but certainly changing, to some slight degree at least, in favor of the British point of view, and is willing to admit that Great Britain is not unfriendly to France, though she refuses to join her in new military action against Germany until all other methods have been exhausted.

British public opinion is solid in the hope that other methods will prevail to satisfy French necessities and justice. There is still absolute loyalty and deep sentiment in England for France's heroism, sacrifice and appalling loss. But foremost in the average British mind is the desire to get done with war hatreds and punishments and to get forward to a new policy of world peace.

I am certain that France can count on the generous, friendly, cordial help of Great Britain in her financial and political troubles. But France cannot count on and will never get British sanction for control of the Rhineland, which would convulse the world again with war when children now in their nurseries have grown into manhood as fodder for guns.

GRAVE PERIL IN INVASION

Next year's history, as far as Europe is concerned, and further than that, will be dictated by what happens when the conference is resumed in the opening days of January between Poincare and the British and Italian premiers. If France, with natural and justified exasperation but great unwisdom, marches into the Ruhr for the control of Essen and other cities, Central Europe will fall deeper into the mire and France will gain nothing but revenge.

I believe and hope that France will agree to compromise and that there will be some new arrangement not only of German indemnities but of interallied debts which will be generous to France though not satisfying all her desires—which can never be satisfied—and fair to England, carrying so many burdens of debt which alone among the nations she is beginning to pay back. That is a good New Year's wish.

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Sincerity In Art

BY DR. JOSEPH S. KENNARD

Inasmuch as sincerity is commonly apprehended as the opposite of feigning, it seems like contradiction to speak of sincerity in relation to a work of art; art being essentially imitation, or feigning, as Plato defined it, and after him Aristotle.

The Otheilo, pacing the stage, his heart gnawed by the venom-pangs of jealousy as he lends ear to Iago's villain slander, is not the Moor, but Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, or some other actor whom we have admired in other characters; yet are we affected by the feigned distress. As we follow the events of his tragic history, we are even moved to tears for the sorrows of the Moor, and express our admiration by applauding the actor who feigns these passions.

Why do we applaud the actor? Because he is a sincere artist, 'Ah, but it has been a feigning all the time!' Truly so, but the feigning is in accordance with the artist's nature and aptitudes, with his capacity for feeling and for expression; therefore he is, as an artist, sincere. Were that same artist to assume the part of Rip Van Winkle, probably we should long for our Joseph Jefferson. The actor is permitted to assume the garb, the looks, the manner, the passion and personality of a stage character, but it is not permitted him to be false either to his own self or to his hearers, by counterfeiting any character or personality, that is foreign to his own proper temperament or his own histrionic powers.

All this is palpably true of the art of theatrical representation; it is not less true of all the arts. A few examples will show that sincerity is a prime essential in works of sculpture and painting.

Consider the Artemis of the Naples museum. Is this figure genuinely archaic, sculptured when Grecian or Italo-Grecian art was still in its infancy? Or must it be referred to a later period and regarded as a studied counterpart of absolete antique forms—a Brumagem archaic goddess?

With its soulless placidity of countenance, with the stiff regularity of the minute pleats of the robe, which even the hasty stride of the figure cannot disarrange, the Artemis might well pass as a genuine specimen of archaic art.

But if our attention rest on that step which we have purposely described as 'hasty,' and if we note the graceful gesture of the arms, so fittingly accompanying the movement of the whole body, we are forced to refer the statue to a more recent period. Genuine archaic statues are wholly actionless; instance the celebrated funeral stela in the Athens museum. It bears a base-relief of an armed man, known as *Marathonomachos*, fighter at the Marathon. Here the sculptor, though he makes the legs divaricate a little, to show that the warrior was marching, nevertheless fails utterly to suggest the idea of motion, that being beyond the capacity of archaic Grecian sculpture.

How and wherefore it came to pass that artists, probably Greek artists, were led to fashion such statues as, Artemis, is a question easily answered when we consider that in Italy, in the last period of Roman Commonwealth, there were whole populations that held fast to the ancient order and clung to primitive beliefs. These scrupled to pay adoration, or to offer prayer or sacrifice to the graceful statues of gods introduced from conquered Corinth and Athens. The beauty of these figures scandalized the *naif* religious sentiment of these conservatives; they demanded figures of gods such as their forefathers had worshiped. The sculptor, in compliance with the taste of his patron, was then obliged to resort to a trick which many a Florentine workman practices nowadays when he fashions chests and cabinets in thirteenth century styles. But even as the modern wood-carver never can attain the quaint elegance of the earlier artists, so those ancient Italo-Grecian sculptors could not entirely forgo their aquired proficiency, nor so completely unlearn, for the nonce, canons of art as ascertained in their own day, as to render the true spirit of archaism. They produced only pieces of seeming-ancient workmanship, which artistically were not sincere.

One of the first requisites for a work of painting or sculpture is definiteness and clearness of meaning; we cannot admire when the composition is unintelligible to us. This clearness is easier to obtain in literary works, because the written or spoken word traverses a series of moments resulting in one event, while the Fine Arts give us only one of these moments.

Many painters in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries tried their skill in the treatment of the Last Supper. Several examples of different schools and different epochs may be selected to exemplify what is meant by Sincerity in Art.

In the little refectory of the Convento di San Marco is still to be seen a fresco by Ghirlandaio, representing the Last Supper or Cenacolo. A skilled draughtsman and a clever painter was Ghirlandaio, and he well knew how to group his figures and compose a picture; but his prosaic temperament and his joyous humor scarcely qualified him for a flight of fantasy or for profound meditation. There was in him but little of the poet.

On getting his order for a Cenacolo, the honest Florentine set at work with all the placid industry which characterised him. The Apostles he shows, sitting at three sides of the table, are good folk, every one; even Judas, who is distinguished from the rest only by the absence of the nimbus round his head, and by the place which he occupies all alone on the fourth side of the table, opposite John, who reclines his head on the Lord's shoulder. Ghirlandaio, in the simplicity of his naive realism, has scattered over the table some ripe cherries, and represents a group of honest men partaking of a frugal meal; but he has not painted the Last Supper. Though he is said to have been a very truthful man, and though he never tries to cheat us into believing him anything but what he really is, we are constrained to say that though he has good color, good portraits, the obvious everywhere, nevertheless as an artist he is not sincere, not faithful, that is, in the treatment of his subject, for he never suggests the significant.

Even more deficient was the painter—probably of Perugino's school—who has left us the Cenacolo in the ancient Monastery of Foligno in Florence. Here Judas is better rendered, because with some betokening of his depraved nature; but the figures of the other Apostles are worse than in Ghirlandaio's picture. Only one of them, sitting beside the Lord and grasping a knife, has something like a flash of pride or wrath in his eye; two others on John's left are meant to scowl at Judas, but they are not so incensed as to forget their dinner; another is pouring out wine; while still others are chatting quietly about their private concerns; finally one who is doing nothing seems to be waiting patiently for permission to rise from the board.

This Cenacolo is generally admired, and considered to be superior to Ghirlandaio's. All the figures in it are distinguished by that beauty of feature and form which passed from Perugino to Raphael. To this last master this fresco has sometimes been attributed, erroneously, though nowadays no one believes Sanzio Raphael to have painted this graceful but meaningless and insincere Cenacolo.

Turn now to the ample canvas which Paolo Veronese finished, in 1572, and now found in the Academia Belle Arti in Venice. How could this gifted artist, this boisterous reveler, this lover of pomp and magnificence, this painter who succeeded by his magic in dazzling the observer so utterly that all his blunders in drawing and all his anachronisms fail to offend—how could he understand the Lord's Last Supper.

For him the Cenacolo is a sumptuous banquet in a noble palace, under three gorgeously ornamented arches, across which we enjoy the view of a splendid city with pompous monuments. Jesus is a young and fashionable Venetian nobleman; the Apostles are gaudy patricians; and as if this were not enough, Veronese has filled his picture with a number of people coming and going, ascending and descending the grand flight of stairs—soldiers, a Moor, several turbaned Turks, a cup-bearer in gay livery, a buffoon in motley attire, a dwarf standing in front of a little girl; lastly, a cat and two dogs crouching under the table. Altogether, this is decidedly beautiful to look at; the painting ranks high among the masterpieces of Veronese, and may in a certain sense be considered sincere, the painter having honestly rendered what he really felt. The question still remain, whether he really felt this subject as it ought to have been felt. And the answer is clearly, No; and hence the decision must be against the artistic sincerity of the painting.

If we turn from the sumptuous Venetian banquet back to humbler scenes and more pious artists, the difference will be startling.

In all that is spiritual, truth comes from God, or from those spirits who have been friends of God. Of such was that simple-minded, god-fearing Dominican friar Giovanni da Fiesole, who adorned the walls of his convent of St. Mark, in Florence, with many a devout painting, one of them a Cenacolo.

No banquet is this, but a simple repast in a room of bare walls with a rude table, round which some of the Apostles reverently stand, while others, with even greater reverence, kneel and receive from the Lord's hand the blessed bread, and harken to the sacramental words, 'Take, eat. This is my body.' The pious Dominican adheres strictly to the text of St. Luke, gives to the scene all of its mystic significance; it is the institution of the Eucharist. The art-technique is plainly inferior to that in Veronese's picture, painted some 120 years later; moreover, the Cenacolo is not considered to be one of Fra Angelico's best works, but it glows with such certainty of purpose, such sacramental earnestness, that we must proclaim it superior to its more brilliant rival in sincere religious feeling and perfect fitness of inspiration and rendering.

Gifted with higher genius and larger imagination, Leonardo da Vinci, that prince of Italian painters, undertook, toward the year 1497, to adorn with a painting of the Last Supper the refectory of the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazia. Neither as an every day meal of quiet, good people, nor as the mystic institution of the Eucharist, did Leonardo conceive his subject, but as a momentous drama in which deep feeling and fiery passions are stirred in the hearts of all the actors.

Jesus, sorrowing but resigned, foretells the treason that is to be: "Verily say I unto you, one of you which eateth with me shall betray me." His gestures are most apt. The left hand with fingers expanded, the palm upward, the finger tips touching the board, the muscles relaxed, states the fact as a thing that is to be received with submission; the right hand also with fingers expanded, rests with the wrist and thumb upon the board, the palm towards the table and hence away from the speaker's face; the other fingers do not touch the board, but are slightly raised; this attitude of the right hand, by its averted palm, expresses the aversion of the Savior for the treason, but it is an aversion which is mingled with pity for the traitor, else the muscles of that hand would be tense.

The action of the painting shows the instant effect of the Savior's words. Turning from the central figure toward the left—that is, to the right of the Lord—we have the first, John, the beloved disciple, quite overcome with painful emotion; all muscles relaxed, his figure drooping, his head falling to the right, as if in a half-swoon, his two hands joined resting on the board with fingers interlaced—a picture of utter dejection.

Next to John is the traitor, dwarfish, ill-favored of visage, with beetling brows, thick black hair. The announcement has given him a shock and caused him to recoil as far as his proximity to his neighbor, Simon Peter, allows. With his right hand he grasps tightly the money-bag; with his left, he touches the folded hands of the beloved disciple. What means that reaching out to John? Has the Iscariot a velleity of repentance? The expression of that hand is no more than a velleity; perhaps the action is simply reflex and unconscious: there is no muscle in it, no will. But the right hand that clutches the purse!

Next after Judas we see Peter. Peter leans over toward the beloved disciple and in doing so crowds the form of Judas against the table edge. Peter has a weighty question to ask, and wants it answered now; so he doesn't mind if he is rude to the little ill-favored Iscariot. He brings his strong resolute visage alongside the ear of the grief-stricken John, and, summoning him to attention by a prod with the forefinger of his left hand, he asks in a whisper whether any name has been mentioned; the knife is pointed away from any probable object of Peter's suspicions. *Item*, Peter chooses to keep to himself the secret of the knife; 'but do, John, learn the name of the traitor.'

Next to Peter is his brother Andrew; the expression of his visage, the gesture of his uplifted hands with palms averse and fingers outstretched tell of his horror on hearing the perfidy. So far, the actions of all the figures, except Andrew's and John's, express a two-fold emotion, or state of mind, but in John and Andrew one emotion only.

Andrew's next neighbor, James the Younger, while his gaze is fixed intently on the Lord, stretches out, behind Andrew, his left arm and rests the hand on the shoulder of Peter; but he is thinking not of Peter; but of what the Lord may say next. That hand on Peter's shoulder simply rests there; it is not calling Peter away from questioning John, it does not clutch Peter's sleeve; it does press on Peter's shoulder. James will have a question to ask of Peter as soon as the whispered conversation with John is over.

Last on that side of the board is Bartholomew, a noble figure of a man; he stands at the table-end, leaning on it with both hands, and listening eagerly to catch any further word the Lord may utter.

Returning now to the center, the figure next to the Lord is James the Elder. His action and face expression, or rather facial inexpression, betray amazement, not horror, as in Andrew, whose hands are uplifted to one level with palms averse, speak of the detestation of the villainy. But James the Elder is simply amazed, dumbfounded; he knows not what to think of it all. The gestures of his two hands are at odds; so are his thoughts. He is not horror-stricken, else the palms of his hands would be turned outward as though to ward off the horror, and his two hands would be held at one level, as aimed at one object of detestation. James presents a fine contrast to Peter.

See the painful anxious face of Thomas, next neighbor to James the Elder, behind whose back he bends toward the Lord; his face as pale as a corpse's, his features sharpened by the fear that maybe he, he himself, is the one that will betray his Lord. Do not the hairs of his head stand erect? Poor Thomas's emotion is, doubtless, the most poignant of all; he, perhaps, is predestinated to be the one to commit the sin that shall be forgiven neither in this world nor in the next. Can we misinterpret the significance of those worn features and of that uplifted forefinger; does not the action of this figure ask more eloquently than would words: 'Is it I, Lord?'

Philip has risen to his feet, and with hands pressed to his heart, protests his fidelity to the Master unto death.

Matthew, standing also, with face and figure turned towards Simeon, who sits at the table-end, is assuring Simeon that those very words. 'One of you shall betray me,' were spoken by the Lord; that there is no mistake about it. This is finely expressed by the gesture of Matthew: 'Didst thou not hear?'

But Simeon, with both hands held forth, palm upward, arms bent at elbow, maintains that the thing cannot be so: 'It is plainly impossible.'

Between the two sits Thaddeus. Thaddeus has no doubt about the terrible announcement. Simeon says, 'impossible, you misunderstood.' 'No misunderstanding,' says Matthew; 'the Lord spake these very words, One of you shall betray me.' 'Yes, Yes,' chimes in Thaddeus, as he brings down upon the palm of his left hand the outspread right with thumb directed toward someone sitting at the board with them. 'And I know who the traitor is; I'll name no name, but it is the fellow back there, our bursar.'

Great as is the difference between this and Beato Angelico's masterpiece, yet in sincerity they are equal. The genial painter, as well as the humble Dominican, has truthfully painted in strict accordance with his feeling for the subject. Each has painted the scene as it appealed to his own nature. Devout and mystical the one, powerful and passionate the other. Each has been faithful to his sense for the significant, and being natural, he has been sincere; each a spirit of flame, not only illumined but luminous, shines by his own light; each, by being true to himself, has been true to his art.

The conclusion is evident, whoever purposes to ape another artist, and to imitate a Raphael or a Rembrant, a Velasquez or a Millet, or to pattern after a certain 'School' of Art and to be classed as an impressionist, or as one of the Preraphaelites, of the Paris, or Munich, or Glasgow schools, will be insincere in his art. None of the great painters were imitators; or, if sometimes they were, just so far did they fall below their own greatness, their own sincerity.

Beauty is multiform; each artist should select the impression which best befits his temperament and his artistic powers, since that art alone can be sincere which is the reflection of the artist's inmost self, his soul.

The more the artist depends for style upon his own individuality, the more he depends for inspiration upon the genius of his own age; so much the more widely will he differ from those who have only become models, because they excelled in painting the significant in their own environment and as revealed in their own personality.

Those who are born with visions should paint visions, but luminously; those who are born robust should paint robustly, but separately; 'let those who soar keep their wings, the others their feet;' each mindful that no one can see except by his own lamp; and, though the goal may not always be reached, it may at least always be striven for.

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How Hoover Figures U.S. Tariff Hits But Fraction Of Imports

All But Eight Percent Outside Of Influence On The Theory That Other Factors Set Retail Prices—Sees Exports Unaffected, With Europe Still Able To Buy

Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a recent speech said that "under the most gloomy view" only 4 to 6 percent of the American import trade would come within the influence of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law. The statement aroused much comment in Congress, many members of which were defeated because they had supported the 1922 Tariff act.

No official connected with the Government is in a better position to pass judgment on the tariff than Mr. Hoover. His department has direct supervision of the country's overseas trade through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. But Mr. Hoover was not quite accurate in his statement, because the figures indicate that about 8 percent of the import trade falls within the new tariff as he interpreted it. In estimating this influence it is necessary to use as a basis the import figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. These figures, according to the experts of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show that approximately 92 percent of the American import trade is practically outside the new tariff.

Using the statistics which tell the story of free imports in the fiscal year 1921, the figures reveal, according to the Government experts, that with the exception of wool no article of major importance was transferred from the free to the dutiable list by the Fordney-McCumber law. Again they point out that it is reasonable to conclude the effect on the importation of articles listed as "essentially dutiable" will not be great. As for the third large class of imports, luxuries and semi-luxuries, they say that the prices are determined by other factors than those of cost of production and custom house taxes.

What Secreatary Hoover says and what the experts set forth as a reasonable appraisal of the tariff situation is endorsed by the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means. The Democrats take another view of the situation. They point out that the figures cited by the Administration officials for the greater part relate to raw materials. The increase in the cost of living which they insist is bound to follow the enactment of the new law, will arise from the increased rates on foreign manufactured articles, which they contend will be reflected in the cost of such articles when manufactured in the United States.

It is the position of Secretary Hoover that some important phases of the tariff are not generally discussed. He maintains that the tariff revision put through last Summer and Fall was necessary.

"There has been," he said, in leading up to the 4 to 6 percent assertion, "a general movement to increase duties all over the world. Prior to the revision of the American tariff some forty-five countries were engaged in revising their tariffs upward as a result of the economic shifts caused by the war.

"The increase in duties under this tariff, the Fordney-McCumber law, is not going to bring about the destruction of our import trade which some persons so gloomily announce. The economic theory that we could only export goods in the same volume as the goods we import, or receive gold in payment for, requires a large amendment so far as America is concerned because we can also export goods or receive payments of debts due to us to the equivalent of the amount that our tourists spend abroad, plus the amount that our emigrants remit abroad, plus the amount of loans our investors make to foreign countries, even if we do not import a pound of goods. It happens that these three items alone amount to from one-third to one-half of all the goods we export.

"There could be no destruction of foreign buying power as it concerns us in respect to the goods which we import free of duty. This amounts to one-half of our imports. Of the dutiable goods, where this destruction is supposed to work havoc approximately one-fourth are luxuries, most of which we will never produce and our people will continue to consume. Therefore under the most gloomy view the only space left for jeopardy is 4 percent to 6 percent. On the other hand, the revival of prosperity in our own country means the expansion of our consumption of foreign goods of the kind we do not produce, and I expect to see an increase of both imports and exports."

These statements were submitted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce with a request for the data, in summarised form, on which Mr. Hoover had based his argument. The memorandum of the bureau follows:

"An attempt to determine the probable influence of the new tariff on our foreign trade should naturally be based on an analysis of our import trade, because our imports are more directly affected by the tariff and also because they, in conjunction with the invisible factors, determine very largely our export trade.

"In analysing our import trade for the calendar year 1921, we find a preponderance of imports which are outside the influence of the tariff, either because they are on the free list or because, in the absence of an absolutely prohibitive tariff, their importation is determined more by the general economic condition and industrial needs of the country than by the tariff rates. This statement is not intended to convey the impression that the new tariff may not affect the price level of such imports, or that the imposition of excessively high duties on our part may not influence the tariff policies of other countries toward our export products. It is merely intended to apply to our probable volume of imports under the new tariff.

"Taking up the free imports, we find that in 1921 they amounted to approximately $1,562,000,000, or 62 percent of our total import trade. While it is impossible to foretell the value of the free imports under the new tariff, it may be pointed out that, with the exception of wool, which was put on the dutiable list by the emergency tariff in effect May 27, 1921, no article of considerable importance was transferred from the free list to the dutiable list by the new tariff. It is, therefore, safe to state that, with the exception of wool, the new tariff should not restrict our import trade in free goods. A good idea of the character and volume of our free imports in 1921 may be obtained from the following table:

Silk	$259,000,000
Coffee	142,800,000
Newsprint paper	79,000,000
Rubber	75,000,000
Hides and skins	67,500,000
Crude oil	66,500,000
American producted reimported	60,600,000
Copper	46,000,000
Wood pulp	39,000,000
Furs and fur skins	36,700,000
Lumber and shingles	36,000,000
Fibres and textile grasses	33,600,000
Cotton	30,000,000
Cocoa	23,000,000
Gums	22,600,000
Tin	22,000,000
Bananas	19,000,000
Nitrate of soda	18,000,000
Pulp wood	15,000,000
Cocoanut oil (Philippines)	15,000,000
Tea	14,000,000
Sausage casings	5,000,000

"Another class of imports that is not likely to be influenced very much by the new tariff is what might be called essential dutiable imports, i. e., certain important products and foodstuffs which either are not produced in the United States at all or are produced in insufficient quantities and which therefore are imported in a volume influence primarily by the purchasing capacity of the country and industrial requirements. The following table will show the most important products coming within that category:

Sugar	$235,500,000
Wool	60,000,000
Burlap	41,000,000
Wool tops	10,000,000
Artificial silk yarns	6,000,000
Bristles (sorted, &c.)	5,000,000
Textile machinery	5,000,000
Dyestuffs	4,500,000
Lead	4,500,000
Jute bags	4,000,000

"The third and last under consideration is what might be called luxuries and semi-luxuries. It is generally understood that the price of articles coming within this classification is determined very largely by factors other than the cost of production and import duty, such as fashion, prosperity of the class consuming such products, &c. It is, therefore, safe to assume that the tariff will not play a predominant part in the importation of such articles. A list of the principal products in this class follows:

Fruits and nuts (some free, no bananas)	$60,000,000
Tobacco	54,000,000
Manufactures of silk	48,000,000
Precious stones	38,000,000
Woolen manufactures	27,000,000
Table linen, laces, linen clothes, handkerchiefs, &c.	25,000,000
Art works (over 100 years old, free)	21,000,000
Cotton cloths	20,000,000
Cotton laces and embroideries	16,700,000
Leather gloves	13,000,000
Olive oil	11,000,000
Clocks, watches & parts	10,000,000
Beads and ornaments	9,000,000
Cheese	9,000,000
China, decorated	7,000,000
Photographic goods	7,000,000
Toys	7,000,000
Tobacco manufactures	6,000,000
Spices	6,000,000
Perfumery, &c.	6,000,000
Books, music, &c.	6,000,000
Feathers and downs	4,000,000
Smokers' articles	4,000,000
Automobiles and parts	1,800,000

"A conservative estimate of the value of the imports in 1921 under the three classes given above would place them at about $2,300,000,000, as compared with total imports of $2,500,000,000. Thus it will be seen that approximately 92 percent of our import trade on the basis of the 1921 figures is practically outside the influence of the new tariff."

Free silk importations were put at $259,000,000 in 1921. This referred only to silk cocoons, silk waste, and raw silk in skeins reeled or re-reeled from the cocoon. Manufactured and partially manufactured silks are heavily taxed. The same rule applies to furs, rubber, fibres and textile grasses, and cotton, these articles being on the free list only when in a crude or natural state. It is the duty on articles manufactured from these materials, opponents of the new tariff law argue, which will increase the cost to the domestic consumer. The same argument, they add, applies to sugar, on which the duty has been increased, and to wool, textile machinery and other articles listed by the Government experts as "essential dutiable imports."

As for the articles listed as luxuries and semi-luxuries those who advocate a tariff for revenue only contend that cotton cloths, woolen manufactures, fruits and nuts, olive oil, table linen, cheese, &c., are not luxuries but necessaries of life.

These are the contentions of the Democrats. The Republican argument is exactly the other way. They maintain that if the cost of living is increased it will be due not to the tariff but to the domestic manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer who will use the new tariff law as an excuse to increase his profits.

A Letter From London Town

London, (by mail).—Scotland Yard—the very words have sent many a shudder up and down many a spine—is under suspicion.

Once the center of the world's greatest police force, there are now grave suspicions that Scotland Yard isn't what it used to be. The public used to be held in awe of the mention of Scotland Yard, now the mention of "The Yard" is apt to bring a snicker.

Rumor has it that not so long ago there was a burglary within the sacred precincts of Scotland Yard, but the great uproar came when Sir William Horwood, Chief Commissioner, was poisoned by eating poisoned chocolates which had been sent to him anonymously. This brought all sorts of condemnation upon "The Yard," to think that the head of this great police agency should himself fall victim to one of the oldest plots of the plotters was too much for the British mind. The British press rose up in all its dignity and asked "Why?" There has been no answer. Scotland Yard entered into a vigorous controversy with the press over the steps taken to apprehend those who had sought to poison the commissioner and even blamed the press for giving away clues, but still the British public wants to know "Why" and is suspicious of the "Yard."

In the good old days a detective from Scotland Yard was revered the world over. Even Sherlock Holmes occasionally had to appeal to the "Yard detectives" for aid. Sir Wyndham Childs, head of the detective bureau, a short time ago admitted to members of the press that he was not a detective, merely an administrator, and that all of the detective work was done by the underlings and not by the administrators.

Perhaps the press isat blame for the suspicions which have been cast upon the efficiency of "The Yard." At least the newspapers never fail to make a play when some criminal escapes, there are constant stories of voice and drug-selling running rampant, and one gathers from a perusal of the London press that altogether crime is thriving in London. In comparson to New York there is no crime in London, but Londers claim there is far more crime now than there ever has been before.

Perhaps back of the newspaper antagonism to Scotland Yard is the fact that Scotland Yard antagonizes the newspapers. Unlike the police headquarters in other big cities, Scotland Yard does not maintain a press room. The members of the press are received twice a day and told exactly what Scotland Yard wants to tell them and nothing more. When a big crime is perpetrated the press are shut out of Scotland Yard and get no official information for hours. Yet the newspapers still print news of crimes. It is said that there is hardly a London neswpaper that doesn't have one or more men from Scotland Yard on its payroll. Scotland Yard won't give out the news, but it is reported that there are leans, and though these leaks cost the newspapers money, they are forced to pursue this method of news gathering.

Probably the suspicions against Scotland Yard are unfounded. Cer-

Probably the espciousp dorWYL tainly the British are great supporters of that old cry, "Things aren't like they were in the good old days."

E. F. Storey, secretary of the Cambridge University golf team, broke the course record at the Royal Wimbledon links recently, with the aid of a candle. Darknes came on rapidly, and when Storey was on the seventeenth tee he knew he had a fair chance of breaking the record. His friends procured candles and lined themselves up in the line of the eighteenth hole. Storey made the green in one stroke, and with a candle replacing the flag on the eighteenth green, he holed out by candle light.

Vaccination badges are quite the rage in London now. A minor outbreak of smallpox has led to a warning from the health authorities that persons should make certain of their vaccination, and there have been numerous fresh vaccinations. The girls are making capital of their fresh vaccinations and are wearing all sorts of attractive badges to warn people not to brush their arms. Silver bangles, black velvet garters and red rosettes are adding a touch of unsual color to the habiliment of London women. Incidentally a vaccinating officer says that the old custom of vaccination upon the leg is not being followed, because it interferes with dancing for too long a period.

Fog is costly in London. An estimate of the losses incurred during a recent fog of five days duration was as follow:

Loss to Railways	$1,000,000
Loss to other transport	750,000
Loss of trade by stores	2,500,000
Deterioration of stocks by fog	2,500,000
Household losses and damages	1,000,000
Loss of work	500,000
Extra lighting	500,000

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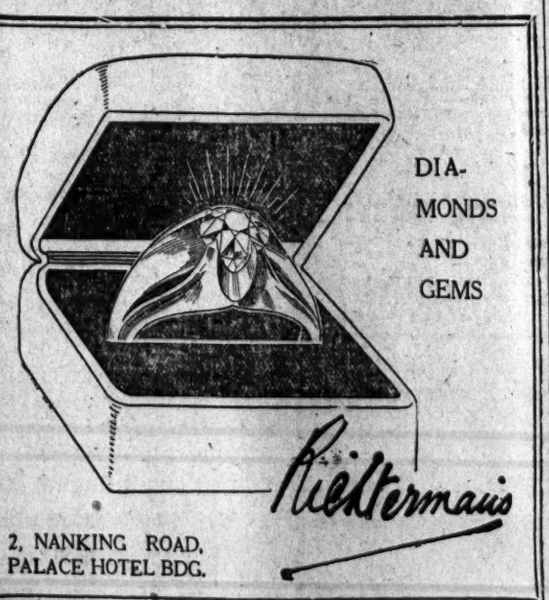

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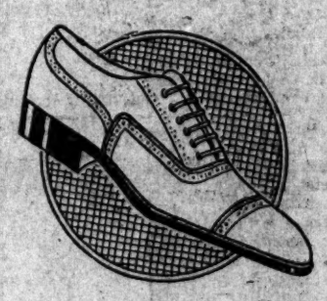

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The China Press
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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923

Business and Official Notices

Municipal Notification No. 3103

ELECTION OF LAND COMMISSIONER

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of Land Regulation VIA, Friday, February 9, has been fixed for the election of a Land Commissioner in the place of Mr. C. M. Bain, who has resigned on his departure from Shanghai.

Nominations by qualified landowners will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, February 1.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 25, 1923.
55702 J 30

Municipal Notification No. 3105

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

The following additional Traffic Regulation will be enforced from February 1:

No. 36A.—Any vehicle carrying a load which extends more than two feet beyond its over-all length, including the body or other structure shall, when taking a bend in a road, turning a corner, crossing a road or turning round, be driven at such speed as will not endanger or cause any undue inconvenience or obstruction to other traffic. Any vehicle so loaded shall carry, between sunrise and sunset, a red flag at least one foot by one foot in size at the extreme rear end of the load: to be replaced between sunset and sunrise by a lighted lamp showing a red light clearly visible within a reasonable distance from behind and from either side.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 25, 1923.
55703 J 30

Municipal Notification No. 3100

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. MANUAL TRAINING INSTRUCTION IN WOODWORK

The Council has sanctioned the establishment of a center for Instruction in Manual Training in Woodwork at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, 63 Haskell Road, which will be opened early in January, 1923. Classes for pupils from foreign boys' schools will be arranged during the usual school hours. Applications from Headmasters of Schools for the inclusion of their pupils in the Time Table should be addressed to the Headmaster, Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

Applications from older individual foreign students for inclusion in evening classes should also be made to the Headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

A *per capita* fee of $2 per mensem, which will not include the cost of timber, will be charged for attendance at the proposed classes.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 11, 1923.
55702

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Dr. G. Piazza, M.D.

begs to announce that he has removed his Consulting Rooms and Residence to

No. 4 Ezra Road,
4th floor.
Telephone C. 6735
55783 F 4

NOTICE

We beg to announce that we have removed our office to No. 4 Ezra Road. Tel. C. 6735.

Office hours: 11-1 (Dr. von Bonin)
Office hours: 4-6 (Dr. Brauns).

Dr. Med. H. Brauns,
Dr. Med. von Bonin.
55803 J 31

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

From the 1st February, 1923, Rue de Siemen will be renamed Rue Porte de l'Ouest.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary

55688 J 28

NOTICE

DOGS

Many cases of hydrophobia have been notified in the French Concession, special instructions have been given to the Police to organize battues in which all ownerless dogs found in the streets of the Concession will be, if it is possible, taken and put in pound, or, if not, killed on the spot.

Residents in the French Concession, who will certainly appreciate the imperative necessity of this measure, are asked to take care that their dogs are not allowed out without muzzles.

They will also render a great service to the community if they will notify the Police or Sanitary Department of all cases of the death of suspected dogs occurring at their houses or in the neighbourhood.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1923.
Signed: A. WILDEN,
Consul General de France.
55689 J 28

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 32-A
Re: Sze Doo Wong Sz
(司徒王氏)
trading as
Zang Shing Loong Engineering Works (長興隆機器廠)
149 Yangtszepoo Road
(Petition in Bankruptcy)

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the above matter, and, by an Order of this Honorable Court dated 17th January, 1923, the undersigned were appointed Interim Receivers.

Take notice that the Court will grant the petition unless objection thereto is lodged within two weeks of the said Order.

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 1st March, 1923, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL AND McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII.
Shanghai, 19th January, 1923.
55620 J 30

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 4-A
Re: DZUNG PAK KIANG (龔伯剛)
(Petition in Bankruptcy)

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the above matter, and, by an Order of this Honorable Court dated 15th January,, 1923, the undersigned were appointed Interim Receivers.

Take notice that the Court will grant the petition unless objection thereto is lodged within two weeks of the said Order.

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 1st March, 1923, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL AND McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII.
Shanghai, 19th January, 1923.

NOTICE

In a previous announcement the above named was described as the Compradore of Shewan, Tomes & Co., whereas we now find that he was only joint compradore and has now no connection with that firm.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE
55646 J 30

"RED RING" BRAND

BURGUNDIES and CLARETS
"GOLD RING" BRAND
WHITE WINES

"RED RING" Brand Clarets are quaranteed perfectly pure Bordeaux Clarets, free from drugs, colouring or added matter.

"GOLD RING" Brand White Wines are ideal dinner wines.

Insist on the
"RED RING" & "GOLD RING"
Brands

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 2021.

GOOD PAINT CHEAP

Until recently the Du Pont paints were the most expensive in the market. The entire stock is now being liquidated at prices far the lowest—at prices below the factory cost at home—regardless of duty, shipping and other expenses.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road
Central 1892

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 9860.

Re: E'h Zung Sing Metal Hong
(合順興五金號)
415, Woosung Road.
(Petition in Bankruptcy).

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the above matter, and, by an Order of this Honourable Court dated 24th January, 1923, the undersigned were appointed Interim Receivers.

Take notice that the Court will grant the petition unless objection thereto is lodged within two weeks of the said Order.

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 1st March, 1923, after which date no further claims will be recognized.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 26th January, 1923.
55774

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of William Henry Lunt, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 2064
Estate No. 486
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 28, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Jessie I. Lunt,
Executrix,
92 Yuyuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
55764

Steam Launch For Sale

STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27 gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 2 inches. Compound condensing 38 H.P. engine, 7½ x 15 cylinders, 11" stroke. Wood hull. Recently overhauled and in perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Communicate with

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.
T. F. 80

THEY ALL PREFER IT TO ANY OTHER

New machines, Latest Models (No. 10) with 10" Carriage and All Accessories $180.00

14" and 18" Carriage Machines in Stock

ROYAL

The OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
Exclusive Sales Agents
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

You Are The Judge

Re der your verdict to I.S.S. Premium Bonds. Remember "It is so hard to save money because it is so easy not to begin just yet"

Look at our regulations, select the bonds you can afford and mail your application, at once.

YOU ARE NOT SPENDING BUT SAVING

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
39684

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D.

8B Kiukiang Road.
Specialist in urinary, skin and internal diseases.
Hours: 11 to 1 and 4.30 to 6.30 or by appointment. Tel. C. 838.
T.F. 106

The Office of Finance, Kiangsi Notification

The office of Finance, Kiangsi, wants to notify that owing to the local unrest and mutinies of this province during the last few months, some of the holders of the Kiangsi Provincial Bonds of the 10th year of the Chinese Republic reported to this office that they had lost the following numbers of the said bonds:

(Yuan Class 元字)	No. 00038—00044	($1,000 per bond)	
" "	No. 01374—01382	" " "	
" "	No. 01414—01453	" " "	
" "	No. 01608—01840	" " "	
" "	No. 02058 ($1,000)		
" "	No. 02061—02068	" " "	
" "	No. 02948—02958	" " "	
(Hen Class 享字)	No. 00450 ($100)		
" "	No. 02542—02554	($100 per bond)	
" "	No. 02580—02594	" " "	
" "	No. 02699—02801	" " "	
" "	No. 03155—03160	" " "	
" "	No. 03311—03436	" " "	
" "	No. 07346—07371	" " "	
" "	No. 7373—07378	" " "	
" "	No. 07747—07756	" " "	
" "	No. 07944—07947	" " "	
" "	No. 03043 (100)		
" "	No. 08095—08099	" " "	

Since these lost numbers have been verified and also replaced with new ones by the Office of Finance, therefore they (the lost numbers) are *valueless*.
55375

Business and Official Notices

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line

On and from the 1st February, 1923, the passenger fares will be increased as shown on the Fare Lists which are exhibited at the stations.

By order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
55286

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning-Shin," Captain W. Vogeler, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 30th January, at about 8 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.
55795 J 30

Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

Many mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this.

Write for our pamphlet and read for yourself why the "Allenburys" system of Infant Feeding is the best.

Allen and Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club

LADIES HUNT—SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1923.
START.—NEAR THE AERODROME, HUNGJAO ROAD EXTENSION, AT 3 p.m.
FINISH.—NEAR YELLOW JOSS HOUSE (about 1 Mile across Country from the Start.
RED AND WHITE PAPER WILL BE LAID.

F. W. POTTER,
Master, S.P.H.C.
Shanghai, 26th January, 1923.
55740 J 28

H. WYATT

(Late Chief Examiner, Appraising Department C. M. Customs)
Cargo Surveyor and Assessor, etc.
60 Kiangse Road.
(New Hong Yue Building)
Agent, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Tel. C. 4782.
55355 F. 13

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54801

Band Tenders

The Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground invite tenders for an Orchestra consisting of 5 to 6 Musicians for Dance and Night Classical Music under the following conditions:

1. Agreement for 1 year commencing 1st May, 1923.
2. Pay $18,000.00 per annum.
3. To play 18 hours per week, the usual times of playing are from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. daily, and one night per week from 9.30 to 12 midnight.
4. Three weeks holiday during month of August on full pay.
5. Outside engagements permitted, by arrangements with the Club.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground, Hankow.
55725 F 4

Preliminary Announcement

The undersigned favoured with instructions from
MRS. R. S. F. MCBAIN
Will sell by Public Auction
THE WHOLE OF THE CURIOS previously in CECILE COURT
95 Avenue Road
Full Particulars, place, and date of Sale will be notified later.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.
Auctioneers
T. F. 101

Notice of Removal

On and after January 29, the offices of the Undersigned will be located at 3 Canton Road, ROBERT DOLLAR BLDG., 2nd floor.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT COMPANY,
J. S. Dolan, Manager.
55736 F. 2

S. S. "IDA"

"The Admiral Oriental Line are acting as discharging agents only for this vessel and accept no responsibility for expenses or liabilities of any nature which may be incurred. Any and all expenses and or liabilities will be for the account of the Captain and or owners."

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
Shanghai.
55678 F. 4

Frederick's Hotel

First class accomodation with excellent service and superior cuisine.

Large Dining-Hall just completed and several private dining-rooms. Houseboat, shooting parties, weddings and special dinners, etc., etc., catered for at shortest notice.

Dinner concert every evening. Situated N. Szechuen Road Extension, off Jukong Road.

Notice of Removal

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has moved from corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads, to new offices on ground floor of the Kungping Building, 21 Jinkee Road.

Telephones: Central 4773 & 6313.
55337 J 31

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University
Specialist in female diseases confinements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.
55580

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel, at 5.30 p.m., on Thursday, February 8, 1923. All Irishmen are cordially invited to be present.

T. P. GIVENS,
Hon. Secretary.
Shanghai, January 25, 1923.
55718

Removal Notice

MAY SUN & CO. beg to announce that on and after January 23rd, their Head Office will remove from M 13 Foochow Road to 500-501 Honan Road and their Printing Department will remove to M 13 Foochow Road.
55800

S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON" From Manila

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Madison," will be held at the China Merchants' Central Wharf on Monday, January 29th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy. Marine Surveyors will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.
55763 J 28

FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE

Practically new; consisting of:—Flat Top Pedestal Desks, Typewriter Desk, Steel Filing Cabinets, Revolving, Office and Easy Chairs, Wall Display Cases and Counters, Glass Show Case, Book Case, etc.

To inspect and for terms apply to H. M. Shirek, Chung Foo Bld'g., 5th Floor.
55609 J 29

Notice of Removal

Block Company, Inc., have moved from 8B Yuen Ming Yuen Road to their new office on the second floor of the Robert Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, Room No. 213, with the Shanghai office of Messrs. C. Solomon, Jr. of San Francisco, Cal.
55704 F 1

NOTICE

The Taylor Garage

has changed its Telephone Number from W. 2775 to

W. 3500 (2 lines)
55697 F 1

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

TO LET GODOWN SPACE on East Broadway near The Old Ningpo Wharf. TELEPHONE SERVICE INCLUDED IN MODERATE RENTAL

Tel. C. 6787, 6788, 6789

Apply to
THE KAIYOSHA CO.
5 Canton Road
55669 J 30

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liabilities .. £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 13 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Haiphong	Peking
(Kedah)	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-	Singapore
Cawnpore	Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cebu	Madras	Taiping
Colombo	Manila	Tavoy
Delhi	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throug out the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,832,220

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-	Shanghai
Canton	Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sourabaya
Colombo	Lyons	Sungei-
Dairen	Malacca	Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Peking	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ..	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bjeuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).
Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO, " "
S. T. HUANG. " "

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946
C. 5651

Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
K. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $105,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale
Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5091.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ....U.S. $10,455,127

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	
Soerabaya	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,584,600.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Suwa Han-chang,
Manager

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fun .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch C. C. Wor.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3800
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 1449

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,560,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheriben	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.. $.5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd
Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits ... $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimoa, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in tals and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinking	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Heuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Tangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	750,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin, Changchun.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Vessels Due

Alaska Maru, *Singapore*	Jan. 29
C. of Bagdad, *New York*	Jan. 30
Changsha, *Hankow*	Jan. 28
Cordillere, *Japan*	Jan. 31
E. of Australia, *Vancouver*	Feb. 5
Hakone Maru, *Europe*	Feb. 4
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Jan. 20
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Jan. 28
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Jan. 28
Hangsang, *Tsingtao*	Jan. 29
Hopsang, *Tsingtao,*	Jan. 29
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Jan. 28
Kwanglee, *Hongkong*	Jan. 29
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Jan. 30
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Feb. 5
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Feb. 1
Kosai Maru, *Japan*	Jan. 28
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	Jan. 31
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 1
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
London Maru, *Europe*	Jan. 28
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Jan. 28
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Jan. 28
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Jan. 28
Luenho, *Hankow*	Jan. 31
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Feb. 1
Morea, *London*	Jan. 30
Newchwang, *Hongkong*	Jan. 29
Nellore, *Japan*	Jan. 31
Ningshin, *Foochow*	Jan. 29
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Feb. 3
Pres. Pierce, *Hongkong*	Feb. 3
Poyang, *Hankow*	Jan. 31
Pres. Jackson, *Seattle*	Jan. 31
Pres. McKinley, *Hongkong*	Feb. 5
Pres. Wilson, *S. Francisco*	Jan 31
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Feb. 1
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Jan. 28
Shengking, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong*	Jan. 29
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Jan. 31
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 2
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 5
Szechuen, *Tsingtao*	Jan. 28
Tingsang, *Hongkong*	Jan. 29
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 4
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Feb. 5
Woosung, *Hankow*	Jan. 29
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Feb. 2
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 4
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Jan. 30

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
President Lincoln	Jan. 5
Korea Maru	Jan. 7
President Taft	Jan. 8
Nanking	Jan. 9
Standard Arrow	Jan. 10
Ibukisan Maru	Jan. 10
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
President Cleveland	Jan. 25

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	Dec. 25
Canadian Inventor	Jan. 24
Empress of Asia	Jan. 27

FOR SEATTLE

Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24
President Jefferson	Jan. 1
Arabia Maru	Jan. 10
President Grant	Jan. 13
Yokohama Maru	Jan. 20
Manila Maru	Jan. 24
President Madison	Jan. 25

FOR PORTLAND

Bratsberg	Dec. 31
West O'Rowa	Jan. 19

FOR NEW YORK

Cokesit	Dec. 27
Jadden	Jan. 6
Erie	Jan. 6
Gothic Prince	Jan. 8
Laconia	Jan. 14
Durban Maru	Jan. 19
City of Dunkirk	Jan. 20
Arizona Maru	Jan. 21
Bowes Castle	Jan. 23

FOR LONDON

City of Pekin	Dec. 21
Kashgar	Dec. 23
Haruna Maru	Jan. 2
Glaucus	Jan. 2
Plassy	Jan. 6
Eumacus	Jan. 6
Gleniffer	Jan. 7
Theseus	Jan. 10
Kamo Maru	Jan. 13
Elpenor	Jan. 17
Sardinia	Jan. 20
Keemun	Jan. 21
Katori Maru	Jan. 27

FOR LIVERPOOL

Neleus	Dec. 24
Oanfa	Dec. 25

FOR COPENHAGEN

Panama	Jan. 4

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldekerk	Jan. 13

FOR HAMBURG

Atlas Maru	Jan. 5
Schlesien	Jan. 9
Carnarvonshire	Jan. 13
Mito Maru	Jan. 25
Glenbeg	Jan. 25
Pruessen	Jan. 25

FOR MARSEILLES

Com. Dorise	Jan. 12
Amboise	Jan. 25

FOR TRIESTE

Nippon	Dec. 21
Fiume L.	Jan. 26

FOR INDIA

Tanda	Dec. 28
Kochi Maru	Jan. 6
Gregory Apcar	Jan. 10
Soudan	Jan. 22
Kaga Maru	Jan. 23

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital... $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 7207, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

Weather Report

Jan. 26.—High pressures all over the map as far as the Loochoos and Formosa. The typhoon is nearing northern Mindanao WNW ward. Fresh winter monsoon all along the China coast. Cloudy but fine and cold weather in China and in Formosa. Overcast or rainy in the Philippines.
Jan. 27.—Very fine weather and sharp cold. High and steady pressure. NWly breezes.

Tramway Returns

The following is the Traffic Returns of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 24, 1923, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1923
Gross receipts	$67,290.21
Loss by currency depreciation	25,731.98
Effective receipts	$41,558.23
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	40.00
Car miles run	112,993
Passengers carried	2,358,118
	1922
Gross receipts	$62,675.24
Loss by currency depreciation	21,154.97
Effective receipts	$41,520.27
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	35.54
Car miles run	107,959
Passengers carried	2,233,385

Chang Tso-lin's Men Loot Village, Report

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 24.—Reports have been received to the effect that 300 soldiers dispatched from Mukden to suppress bandits in Meilunghsien looted the village of Shanchengtze, burning and destroying a number of houses. The victims were mostly Chinese, but among the number were Japanese and Korean residents. One Japanese policeman was wounded.

FRENCH TRADE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 26.—Imports into France in 1922 totalled 23,900,000,000 francs and exports 20,642,000,000 francs, as compared with Frs. 22,068,000,000 and Frs. 19,772,000,000 respectively in 1921.
The Imports include: Raw materials Frs. 14,043,000,000. The exports include: Manufactures Frs. 11,880,000,000.

Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. .	$1000
Chartered	£18 B.
Russo-Asiatic ..	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 480 B.
North China ...	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H. 205 B.
Yangtsze	$25½
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¾
Fine Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116 B.
Hongkong Fire .	H. 440 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 245
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	82/6
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 87
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 48 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18
Oriental Cons. ..	13/-
Raub	Tls. 5⅛ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 180 S.
Shanghai Dock..	Tls. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 8.10
" Pref. ..	Tls. 5¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 200
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 160 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land .	Tls. 104½ a.
Shanghai Land..	Tls. 104½ B.
Carlton Ltd. ...	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)....	Tls. 110 B.
E-wo (pref.) ...	Tls. 111 B.
Laou-kung-mow.	Tls. 23
Oriental	Tls. 8¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 111
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H. 151
Green Island ...	s. 20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 22½ B
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 85
Stores	
Hall and Holtz..	Tls. 6 B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford..	Tls. 104 B.
Moutrie	$45 B.
Watson	H. 13¾ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13½ B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 0.45 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 4 S.
Ayer Tawah....	Tls. 16½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.15
Bute	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3¾
Chemor United..	Tls. 1¼
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2¼ B.
Consolidated ...	Tls. 2
Dominion	Tls. 2.20
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B
Kapayang	Tls. 8½ B.
Karan	Tls. 6 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.00 S.
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 12½ B.
Padang	Tls. 6 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.20 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.40 S.
Repah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.92½
Seekees	Tls. 0.85 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.70
Senawang	Tls. 1.60
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.80 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.90 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.55
Tanah Merah ..	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.80 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.90 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 125 B.
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 82
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20
S'hai Telephone .	Tls. 73
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, January 27, 1923
OFFICIAL
January 26
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95
January 27
Gulas New Issur Tls. 2.10
Tebongs Tls. 1.85
UNOFFICIAL
January 26
Kedahs Tls. 1.15
January 27
Kedahs Tls. 1.15
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.00 March
Tebongs 8% Debs. Tls. 100.00
Ziangbus Tls. 4.00
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 13.80 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.85

Money Exchange

Shanghai, January 27, 1923
Mexican Dollars
Market 72.0875
Native Interest 05
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 328
Copper Cash 235.000
Bar Silver 32
Bar London rate
Paris on London 72.70
New York on London .. 465⅛

Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 0 9/16d.
Demand ..... 3s. 0 9/16d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer 71¼
Demand 71½

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES
London (T.T.) 3/0¾
London (Demand) 3/0⅞
London 4 m-s 3/1
India (T.T.) 217¾
France (T.T.) 1115
America (T.T.) 71¼
Hongkong (T.T.) 74
Japan (T.T.) 68½
Batavia (T.T.) 183½
Straits (T.T.) 76¾

BANKS BUYING RATE
London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/2¼
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/2½
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/2¾
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 1165
America 4 m-s D/S 74¾
Docs 75¼

PARIS QUOTATIONS
(French Wireless)
Paris, Jan. 26.—Exchange:
London ..... 72.5?
New York 15.58
Germany 0.075
Belgium 90.20
Spain 225.75
Netherlands 616.25
Italy 75
Switzerland 291.50
French War Loans:
3 percent 58.65
4 percent 1918 ..... 60.85
5 percent 1915-1916 ... 75.45
6 percent 1920 ..... 87.55
Credit National 1919 .... 463.00
Credit National 1920 .... 465.00
Tabacs ottomane 347.00
Banque ottomane 726.00
Banque de l'Indo-Chine 2998

FRENCH MARKETS
Le Havre, Jan. 26:
Cotton ..... Jan. 556.00
Feb. 552.00
Mar. 547.00
Le Havre, Jan. 26:
Coffee ..... Jan. 239.00
Feb. 234.25
Mar. 229.50

NEW YORK MONEY
New York, Jan. 25:
Silver 67.00
Transfers 4.6462½
Paris, Jan. 26:
Sugar 234.00

LONDOS QUOTATIONS
London, Jan. 26:
Gold 89.10
Silver 32.3
Rubber ..... crepe 18.00
fume 18.00
para 17.25
Copper 66.6.3
Tin 185.2
Lead 27.17.6
Zinc 34.8.9

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 73=Tls. 136.99
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. 189.47
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 1¾d.=Tls. 6.36
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $8.80

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY
Hk. Tls. 5.80 @ 3s. 1⅛d. £1
" 1.26 @ 71⅛ Gold $1
" 1 @ 980½ Fr. 10.92
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 @ 69 Yen 1.61
" 1 @ 230½ Rupees 2.57
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 13.90 Ltal. Lire 15.48

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 72
Demand buying on America 73
Demand selling on London 3s. 1⅛d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 1¾d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 200,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.07

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

January 27, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down ¼d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 66¼ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 464⅝.

Our official Sterling rate here this morning was dropped to 3-0⅝, the Gold Dollar rate to 71¼, the Yen rate raised to 68½ and the other rates changed in proportion. Notwithstanding the drop in the London price of silver, our market here was on the firm side throughout the day.

At the opening there were good sellers of Sterling at 3-1⅜ for January delivery and 3-0⅞ for March. A small business was done at these rates but the market quickly firmed up and closed with sellers at 2-1½ January, 3-1¼ February and 3-1 for April-May delivery.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at the close at 72⅝ January, 71¼ February and 72 for forwarddelivery. There were sellers of Yen at 66¾ for January and buyers at 66⅝. There were sellers for March at 67⅛ and and buyers at 67⅛. Banks were quoting 3-2¼ and 74¼ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for delivery prior to China New Year, and 2-2 and 73¾ for subsequent deliveries.

There were probably buyers of Franc bills at 1165. China sold silver again in London yesterday and the market there is reported as having closed steady. New York report their market as firm with buyers at the official rate.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, January 27, 1923
OFFICIAL
Yangtsze Insurance $25.50
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 89.00
March
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 22.50
Chemors Tls. 1.05, 1.10
Consolidated Tls. 1.95
Dominions Tls. 2.25
Repah Tls. 0.95
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95
Ziangbes Tls. 4.00
Tebongs Tls. 1.80

UNOFFICIAL
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1919
Tls. 105.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90,
Tls. 0.95, Tls. 0.92½
Ziangbes Tls. 4.00

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, January 27, 1923
BUSINESS REPORTED
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.75
Almas Tls. 8.75
Senawangs Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90
Tls. 0.95
Samagagas 0.90 cents
Klebangs 0.72½ cents
Taipings 0.65 cents
Shanghai Tugs Tls. 89.00 March
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 22.50
See Kees 0.80 cents

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
BANK'S SELLING RATES
It. Lire 14.50=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.75=1 Tael
Marks 12.000=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 96.70=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.80=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 132.80=100 Fr. Francs

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Shanghai Branch.

Review Of Piece Goods Trade For 1922

Contributed

In framing a few remarks it would be perhaps well to take each half year separately, the only collective point being that, although the weekly cry has been "nothing doing," this is a fallacy when one considers the millions that must go on being clothed. Generally speaking, trade has and must continue difficult, also it is accompanied by more speculation than heretofore and it is necessary to anticipate this market's requirements with less assistance than heretofore from dealers, whose continued pessimism is perhaps natural after the ghastly losses the "square element" (not too many these days) faced in 1921.

The old position is, except for oddments, now liquidated and must be forgotten; trade continues and one might almost say is conducted surreptitiously these days. Consistent arrivals denote that from time to time fair bookings have geen made, but unfortunately losses have had to be faced again in many instances and net results, except commission earned on indents, must almost prove a "washout" to firms that purchase to any extent on own account, and we should imagine from hearsay that our auction friends could not have grown fat on their 1922 sales.

EARLY PROMISES FAIL

The piece goods trade during January-June did not fulfill the promise of the close of 1921 and of the dealers engaged in the trade only those who had taken the precaution to cover exchange for stocks and indents in the region of 4½ shillings could have made profits worth mentioning. Demand from the interior, during the early spring, was sadly curtailed by ever-renewing political troubles and its attendant feeling of insecurity among traders and consumers, with the consequence that, although imports have been by no means excessive, supplies have been and are still too great to allow of a rise in local values owing to demand being spasmodic and owing to there being at no time during the Spring that erstwhile bulk demand that rendered it necessary for the trade to seek supplies.

Nowadays it has been a case of any flutter of demand being at once swamped by an array of throffs peddling shoals of patterns, with the result that buyers more or less dictate their own prices and we must look for this state of affairs until this unfortunate country sets her house in order and ensures safety to traders and their wares.

SHORT-LIVED DEMAND

For instance, towards the end of March prospects appeared very much brighter; but the improved trade demand and clearances were short-lived, when, early in April, it appeared that fighting was a certainty between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Demand at once dwindled to vanishing point and the regular weekly auction sales were suspended, for lack of sufficient support, for four weeks. Clearances were interfered with, stocks again began to accumulate, and when business resumed in a gingerly way and on a restricted scale, native holders became pressing sellers and prices sagged accordingly. The interior markets settled down to only a hand-to-mouth business, sacrifice sales were reported and enlarged upon, and it became apparent that until stocks were lighter, importers were powerless in their efforts to check the downward and ruinous trend of local values.

SACRIFICE SALES

Even dealers, whose interests rested upon an improvement, were most tantalising and harped upon these sacrifice sales and at times it almost looked as if there was concerted action on the part of the larger buyers to depress values as much as possible, without unduly affecting their own limited holdings, in order to pick up stocks cheaply. This action on their part reflected on the morale of the entire market, and it was only at the close of the first half year that conditions began to right themselves. This was materially assisted by continued steadiness in Lancashire values, which were fully 10 percent on the average higher than the local market.

SECOND HALF-YEAR

During the period July-December, 1922, conditions showed little or no actual improvement so far as general consumptive demand was concerned and this must again be attributed to the prevalence of lawless soldiery and (or) bandits throughout the country, whose machinations render safe movement of cargoes difficult and in many districts impossible. Up-country shopkeepers are still unwilling to hold adequate stocks. It also impoverishes the general buying public and the trade requirements have been correspondingly smaller. Szechuen, one of our largest general buyer, has been frequently quite out of the market for weeks on end. Many parts of the country also suffered very severely from the effects of the abnormal number of typhoons during July-September and, latterly, the Yangtsze Valley has experienced a very severe drought, which, it is feared, must adversely affect the spring crops and which at the moment is delaying movement of cargo by those all important arteries of China—the creeks and canals.

AN AWAKENING

It was only towards the end of October that buyers, who had easily filled their requirements more or less on their own terms, began to realise that stocks particularly of white shirtings, which had been the worst feature of the market, for months, were surely diminishing and that there was very little hope of replenishment to any extent for several months to come. Prices appreciated somewhat during November and December, but this improvement was, unfortunately, more than discounted by the drop in Exchange; fortunately, however, the trade had covered forward a fair proportion of its holdings at healthy forward flat rates and ... could not check clearances to any great extent.

STARVATION RATES

Values in Lancashire have, owing to reduced charges for packing, dyeing, bleaching and the many intermediary charges, quietly weakened, not sufficient to cause alarm or have a weakening effect on local values. Makers' margins have disappeared and much of the business finally booked during July and December was only taken to keep looms occupied for short time work and the close of the year found makers again more independent owing to an improved Indian demand, and advances are now asked and in some instances paid for March shipment and onwards. Even, however, at the starvation rates which hungry makers in Lancashire have accepted, there was always a wide gulf between our respective markets.

It has been necessary to operate in anticipation of improvement here and as conditions point to a rising market for American cotton, this deferred hope must eventuate, otherwise the gap between China values and replacing costs will be too large for even the most optimistic operators. The local market has improved its values substantially this past six weeks and we are pleased to say in conclusion that, despite this tale of woe, prospects for next spring trade in piece goods are promising and stock-holders anticipate further healthy Tael advances when trade opens after China New Year. However, it would be folly to expect any permanent trade improvement until the country is blessed with a real Government and until China can find greater outlets for her exports.

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Agents:
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Hongkong Shares

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor of Hongkong write as follows in their weekly report on the share market dated Hongkong, January 19:

We have had quite an active market during the week under review, but transactions again have been mostly for cash, forward business continuing on a small scale.

The Shanghai market, after being rather easier at the beginning of the week, firmed up towards the close.

Rubber continues very firm.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:

Hongkong Banks:—A considerable number of shares have changed hands at $970 and $975.

Unions:—Have gradually declined and close with sellers at $215 after sales at $214.

Hongkong Lands:—After being a very strong market, with sales as high as $290, close slightly easier with sellers at $287.50.

Hongkong Fire and Canton Insurances:—Are firm and wanted at quotations.

Hongkong Hotels:—Have eased off slightly and close with sellers at $29.50 Old, and $24.25 New.

Dairy Farms:—Came down with a run during the early part of the week, but closed considerably firmer with buyers at $22 for cash after business had been done at $21.60.

Hongkong Wharves: — Are steady at $164.

Hongkong Docks:—Are quoted at $183.

China Providents:—After coming to business at $25, have declined to a selling rate of $22.

Langkats Combined:—Have had a considerable rise during the week and close with buyers at Tls. 22.50 and sales at Tls. 22.75 Cash.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows:

The local share market continued active in "Rubbers" up to the 24th instant but since then quotations have been a little easier and at the close today shares of practically all local Companies were offering at lower rates. "Ewo" and "Oriental" Cottons have remained steady with few shares changing hands. There has been a strong demand for Shanghai Electric Construction Co.'s shares which now stand at Tls. 127 "Buyers" but other local stocks generally, except above mentioned, have kept steady without any keenness being shown to obtain shares.

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated January 19.

White Silk.—The market rules very quiet with little interest being shown.

New Style.—Blue Horse 1 and 2, Tls. 1,045 av.

Yellow Steam Filatures.—A few purchases have been effected in Szechuens 13-15 denier on basis of Tls. 1,180 for Cloud Stork.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—A small business has been done in Best grades at last rates on a sliding scale.

Cables from Japan report a dull market Shinhsui No. 1 Yen 2,100.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 13,995 bales white and 9,558 bales yellow.

To London, 1,787 bales.

To France, 2,688 bales white and 905 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188 bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 7,590 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,553 bales white and 8,135 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 697 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 13,802 bales and America, 10,180 bales.

Yellow steam, 4,016 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 1,982 bales and America, 2,794 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	7,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	10,000
Settlements for America, White Silk	7,500
	24,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	2,000
Yellow Silk	2,500
Visible Supply for season to date	29,000

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Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton.—Throughout the week the market displayed a steady tendency and ended in a net advance of one tael. Whenever a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying by domestic mills. At the close the undertone was steady to firm.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. Some 6,000 to 7,000 bales was bought up by Tientsin, Szechuen, Kiangse, Wuhu, Hankow, Fukien, Tsingtao, Canton, Newchwang, Chefoo and other dealers. Deliveries continue good; undertone of the market is healthy.

SPUNT'S REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market.

China Cotton:—Our market has been very quiet during the past week and prices continued around the same level as that prevailing during the previous period. While the inactivity which is still being experienced in the yarn trade may be the cause of lessening the demand for the raw material such, in no way, brought about any depreciation but on the contrary no sooner any inquiries evolve for same than the prices firm up with upward tendencies. This situation may be accepted as being quite a natural sequence, if the statistical position which is very acute in Mid-Americans coupled with the not too favorable reports on Indians be taken into consideration at this time, and which position is maintained notwithstanding the disturbing political factors here and in Europe, thus indicating very forcibly that prices are likely to rule higher as this season advances or until such time at which the estimate of the coming season's crop will modify one way or the other the trend of the rates on this one of the most indispensable staples to mankind. Tone of the market, Firm.

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BASED ON MICHAEL PHILLIP'S FAMOUS STORY
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This wonderful picture portrays on the screen not a vision, but a real life which many have seen, perhaps suffered.
On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th at 9.15 P.M.

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Can one man bring about the death of another man by suggesting the thought to a third man through the channels of mental suggestion? This is the question upon which the main theme of "His Brother's Keeper," is based.
See the picture which caused a sensation on Broadway.
On Sunday, January 28th, at 9.15 p.m.
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"THE SON OF WALLINGFORD"

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A pageant in which a menagerie, 8,000 players, two tons of confetti and 10,000 toy balloons are used makes one of the big scenes. This is in decided contrast to the lake of burning oil which forms the big thrill of the picture.

Hunting Apes For U. S. Wild Animal "Jungles"

Residents in one of Singapore's busiest streets have no cause to be alarmed at the intimation that they have living in close proximity to them a dozen orang-outangs newly arrived from the wilds of Borneo, says the Singapore Free Press. Within a stone's throw of Raffle's Hotel, the apes are safely housed in stout, well-made ironwood cages, and no fears need be entertained as to their regaining their liberty. Moreover, several of the apes are mere babies, although there is one which Mr. G. J. Fieg, the owner of this collection, boasts is the largest specimen that has ever been secured. Mr. Fieg is connected with the big amusements "city" at Venice, California, the Coney Island of the West, and he was the exhibitor of Suzan, the then largest orang-outang, five feet in height and with a span of 10 feet 4 inches, which was exhibited in America for several months. He states that Katungan, the ape which he has just secured, at a price of seven hundred guilders, from the Dyaks in the neighborhood of the Kapuas River in Borneo, is five feet six inches in height, and its span from tip to tip is at least 15 feet, while the length of paw from finger tip to wrist is a good fifteen inches. The orang-outang, a type of ape to be found only in Borneo and Sumatra, is as a rule when fully grown, between four and five feet in height.

Mr. Fieg has just returned from a two months trip into the interior of Borneo with his freight of thirteen apes, which he intends to ship to America early next year. He is a man of 53 years of age, and therefore his trip into a country entirely unknown to him, ignorant of the language and ways of the natives, and with only one companion—a Singapore Malay named Mohamet Ali, who speaks fluent English and acted as interpreter, is exceptional, and his experiences are of interest. There is nothing surprising in the fact that he found the utmost difficulty in obtaining the services of the Dyaks in securing his orang-outangs. He arrived in Pontianak, on the west coast of Borneo on Oct. 16, thence making the two hundred miles journey up-river to Sintang by sampan. From Sintang he had to proceed still further up the river until, three hundred miles from the nearest whites, he came in contact with the Dyaks at Putu Sibu. The only white man to be encountered on the journey was a Dutch priest, who has been working among the Dyaks for the past sixteen years, and who was thus able to give valuable information. Mr. Fieg said it took him nearly three weeks before he could persuade the natives to go out for the apes. With native thriftiness they desired the sight of the money first before they would set out away from the river into the wooded swamps.

HOW CAPTURES WERE MADE

Katungan, which takes its name from the district in which it was made captive, was one of the first to be brought in. To the inexpert eye he seems a fine specimen, his weight having been estimated at 350 lbs. Shortly afterwards came John, a smaller ape, with an execrable temper and a bad attack of toothache. Putu Sibu, Selimban, Selat, Seintan—all taking their names from districts in Borneo followed, with Mary—one of three females—and several babies since christened Sultan, Raja, Captain and Sergeant. The methods used by the Dyaks for capturing the apes, as described by Mr. Fieg, are interesting. A tribe of fifty or sixty apes is sighted with one good specimen among them. Stringing themselves out over a considerable distance the natives give chase until the special quarry takes refuge in a tall tree. The surrounding trees are cut down for a space varying from fifty to eighty feet, so that the tree is left entirely isolated. The lower limbs of the tree having been chopped off, a stockade is built round it with the other trees. Watch is kept, sometimes for as long as seven or eight days, until the ape is compelled by hunger to descend. Immediately the stockade is covered in, and from above the natives, using long spears for the purpose, drive the animal through a hole, aparently the only means of escape, into the cage, strongly woven of bark and rattan, in which, crouched up and unable to move he is carried to the river. That a huge beast, as is Katungan, could be carried for some eighty miles on the back of one man in the small cage such as is used, seems incredible; but some of the Dyaks, it was stated, have been known to carry a load of three piculs in this fashion, covering distances up to forty miles a day over the uncertain paths formed by tree trunks thrown down into the marshy ground. It was in this way that these orang-outangs were captured, sent down river to Mr. Fieg at Sintang, where payment was made, and eventually shipped to Singapore, where they have now been transferred to more commodious quarters. With them came also several female specimens of the rare proboscis or long nosed monkey, with their young.

Irish Irregulars On Arson Campaign

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—Irregulars in Ireland are carrying out a campaign of burnings. The Civic Guard's barracks at Dundrum and Moylough were among the buildings destroyed.

Practically the whole of South-West Ireland has been cut off from telegraphic communication with Dublin. The affected area is served by a railway which recently suffered intensely, and parts are now inaccessible by rail. The cutting of the telegraphs has caused increased alarm.

Australians Oppose Sale Of Submarines

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Jan. 26.—Some concern is felt over the decision of the Government to dispose of all undersea craft of the Australian Navy, which it proposes to sell, thus reducing the total tonnage of the Navy to about 25,000. The opinion is expressed that some submarines should be retained for training purposes.

STILL MARRIED

(Italian Wireless)

Rome, Jan. 22.—The news widely published in America and Europe that Prince Carol of Rumania has abandoned his wife Princess Elena is a pure invention. M. Metaxas, who until recently was Greek Minister to Italy, has declared that Princess Elena was with her father, ex-King Constantine, at Palermo before his death. She is now at Naples as the guest of the Duchess d'Aosta. Prince Carol is there with her and they are living on the best of terms.

WHY ASHEVILLE LEFT

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 24.—It is reported from the south that Generals Yen Chi and Hung Chao-lin have declared their independence and are in occupation of Swatow. General Wei Bong-ping's forces which were concentrated at Nongmoon are now in Canton to the number of 10,000. They are responsible for the preservation of peace in the city.

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Admirably adapted to the screen.
Only a Mark Twain can write a
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It is a universal heart appeal and it is a picture the whole family ought to see again and again.
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in
"WIDOW BY PROXY"
And in her naughty nightie! "Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive" What the entangle—ment of two young hearts. A love comedy of exquisite humor.
MATINEE
On Today, Jan. 28th at 3.30 p.m.
"BROKEN COIN"

AT THE APOLLO THEATRE
Monday and Tuesday, January 29th and 30th
A SENSATIONAL REVELATION OF ULTRA-FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE ALLIANCES
"The Notorious Mrs. Sands"
STARRING
BESSIE BARRISCALE
How a Woman of High Society Paid Her Social Debts by "Selling" Her Daughter to a Millionarie Foue.
Booking at Robinson's
Matinee, To-day at 3 p.m.
OTIS SKINNER in "KISMET"
TO-NIGHT
"NO WOMAN KNOWS"

Features to be Presented at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
during the Week from January 26th to February 4th
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January 29th, 30th and 31st
At 9.15 P.M.

WALLACE REID
in "Hawthorne of the U.S.A."
A Paramount-Artcraft Picture
Two Stars in a Paramount Artcraft
Wallace Reid and Lila Lee
in
"Hawthorne of the U.S.A"
It is not often that a motion picture has in its cast two recognized stars.
ROMANTIC
DELIGHTFUL
ORIGINAL
See a picture that will keep you laughing for days.
On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th
At 5.15 and 9.15 P.M.
NAZIMOVA
in
"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
Matinee on Sunday, January 28th at 3.15 p.m.
ETHEL CLAYTON
in
"MORE DEADLY THAN THE MALE"
Nazimova
in
"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
From the play by
HENRIK IBSEN
A NAZIMOVA PRODUCTION
Directed by Charles Bryant
Scenario by Peter M. Winters
Photography by Charles Van Enger
Every Woman, every Wife, every Girl, should see the Great Nazimova's portrayal of every Woman's duty to herself.
A daring portrayal of a Doll's wife's Life.

SEE IT AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
ON FEBRUARY 1st

AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
Wednesday To Sunday, January 31st To February 4th
ATTRACTIONS EXTRAORDINARY
Twice Daily: at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN
Mollie King
AND
Creighton Hale
IN THE SUPER-SPECIAL
"Her Majesty"

with Mollie King and Creighton Hale
A Playgoers Picture
There'll be No Marriage Between You—He Belongs to Me!
She Believed Him Against the World—and the World was Right—He was A Rogue.
On the Verge of Elopement She was Confronted by A Sordid Page from Out His Past.
What Did She Do? How Did Her Romance Affect that of Her Twin Sister—"Her Majesty?"
A Great Star in A New and Beautiful Addition To Screen Art.
IN A CLASS BY ITSELF.

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION presents
THE FIRST ROUND
"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"
STARRING

REGINALD DENNY
The First of the 6 Remarkable Two-Reels of H. C. Witwer's Stories in "Colliers."
"THE LEATHER PUSHERS" reveal the trials of a gentleman pugilist fighting his way from the "bimbo" ranks to the light heavy-weight championship of the world. And, boy, he does fight taking his share of punishment from such well-known "pugs" as Sam McVey, Bob Armstrong and Frank Burns. Reginald Denny plays the role of the "comer," Kane Holiday, alias "Kid" Roberts.
SIX SUPER FEATURES
TWO REELS EACH.
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

KIUKIANG & PORTS.—The str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, January 28, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Captain McIlwain, will leave on Monday, January 29, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, January 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Bellew, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jeakson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, February 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. McLean, will leave on Sunday morning, January 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. KWANGPING sailing on Tuesday, January 30, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via DAIREN, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. SIBERIA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain M. Otard, will be despatched on Monday, January 29. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage, apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

NEW YORK via PANAMA PORTS CALLING DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS & SAN FRANCISCO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ALASKA MARU, 15,000 Tons, Captain K. Yajima, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on Tuesday, January 30, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Newchwang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao this morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru which was due in Shanghai from Formosa and Foochow yesterday afternoon, will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kosai Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N. Y. K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Alipore was expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia was expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Banca is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kutsang arrived in Shanghai from Calcutta, Straits and Hongkong yesterday and will sail for the same ports via Kobe today.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla, from Calcutta on January 11, is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai about February 1.

EUROPEAN LINES

The S.E. s.s. Japan, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Antwerp on January 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola left London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, January 19, and is due to arrive in Shanghai about March 1.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Friday, February 2, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 2 o'clock that afternoon. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon, February 1.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir, from London on January 5 with mail, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea, from London on December 22 with mail, was expected to leave Hongkong at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday. The vessel will sail from this port for London and ports on February 3.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Monday.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane, outbound from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Pfalz left Antwerp on January 16 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about the end of February.

The O.S.K. s.s. London Maru, from Europe, left Hongkong on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai this morning. The vessel will dock at the Yangtszepoo Wharf and is to sail for Dairen and Japan next Tuesday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta will leave Shanghai for London and ports on February 3.

The Shire Line s.s. Radnorshire arrived in Shanghai from London and ports Friday evening and is docked at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

The P. & O. s.s. Nankin is due to leave London next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 15.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on February 4.

The A. & M. s.s. City of Bagdad is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on January 30.

The S. & B. s.s. Dewey is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on February 8.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant was due to leave Seattle on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama & Kobe on February 12.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on February 14.

The Lumber Co. s.s. Pawlet arrived in Shanghai from Portland yesterday and will leave for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on January 30.

The S. & B. s.s. Elkridge is due in Shanghai from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Japan ports on March 5.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient at the end of this month.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for Taku Bar on February 23.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Scottsburg left Honolulu for Yokohama on January 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson which sailed from San Francisco on January 11, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 31.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, from Vancouver on January 18, is due at Yokohama next Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on February 5.

The O.S.K. s.s. Alaska Maru, from Singapore, left Hongkong on Thursday afternoon and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The steamer will sail for New York via Panama next Tuesday morning, and is bringing 7 bags of mail from Hongkong.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Edmore arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver on Friday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Eldridge arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver on Friday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru arrived at Woosung from San Francisco Friday evening and sailed for Hongkong last night.

The China Mail s.s. China which is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday morning, will sail for Hongkong at daybreak today. (ARRpt)

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Woosung early this morning and is due to arrive in Vancouver via Japan ports on February 12.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru is due off Woosung from Hongkong at midnight tonight and will sail for Dairen, Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco tomorrow. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and incoming passengers are expected to land about 9:30 a.m.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson arrived at Yokohama from Seattle Friday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday. The vessel brings 1,851 bags of mail, a big passenger list and 2,000 tons of cargo for this port and is to sail for Hongkong and Manila on Friday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Denison and child, Rev. Father Somnen, one French Naval rating.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patton, Rt. Rev. Bishop Raynaud.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. Flock, Miss Smith, Messrs. Simsen, Marynetevich, R. Heyn, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott.

Per T. K. K. s.s. Taiyo Maru from San Francisco: Mrs. J. Butterwooth, Miss M. Clayes, Messrs. W. Eger, S. Funatsu T. and F. Funatsu, H. Gledhill, H. K. Hansen, W. S. Heaton, Misses L. Jordan, J. C. Jordan, Mr. Harry Land, Mrs. R. M. Lisberger, Messrs. S. Matsui, J. F. Meredith, Miss M. Monroe, Capt., H. E. Morton, Messrs. W. K. Nolan, V. Harth, Olsen, J. L. L. Rondon, Mrs. I. Sanderson, Messrs. M. G. Scott, N. Taniuchi, Mrs. Taniuchi, Mrs. H. Voronoff, Mrs. G. L. Wilson Mrs. S. Wogan, Messrs. K. Yamazaki, S. Yusuda; through for Hongkong: Mrs. June Ake, Messrs. H. Fullerton, I. Matsuzaki, F. A. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Woodruff.

Per China Mail s.s. China from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Bumphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Ells, Mrs. Patrick J. and Master J. A. Fitzsimmons, Miss Edna Quick, Dr. James V. Scott, Mr. A. E. Taylor J., Misses May and Minnie Wilson, Ding Toy, Mrs. Lee Leong, Miss Choy Yoke.

Launch Services

Friday, February 2, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillere, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—

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Charts and Pilot Books with latest changes.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. LTD

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Feb. 9
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 17

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Jan. 28
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 5

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamer "GORJISTAN" (Passengers and Freight), in service between Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

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Ground Floor—Kungping Building,
21 Jinkee Road.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"
Telephones: General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

THE ADMIRAL LINE

FREIGHT & PASSENGER
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"THE SHORT ROUTE"
16 Days Shanghai to Seattle
TO SEATTLE, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Feb. 6	Feb. 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18	Mar. 6
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Mar. 2	Mar. 18
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 14	Mar. 30

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports

REDUCED RATE TO EUROPE
£112

Any Trans-Continental Railway from Seattle to Atlantic Sea-board or any Canadian Railway from Vancouver via Victoria.

Railway Agents Meet all Steamers at Victoria, arranging Tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations en route to Seattle.

Through passengers may go direct from Steamer to Railway depot.

Atlantic reservations made at Shanghai on all Lines, and to all Ports of Europe.

FIRST CLASS

Trans Pacific and Trans-continental with your Choice of the fast comfortable one class Trans Atlantic Liners.

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 10

FIRST-CLASS FARES
Shanghai to Hongkong ..... M. $ 80.00
Shanghai to Manila ..... M. $120.00

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Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
CORNER NANKING AN D KIANGSE ROADS.
Tel. C. 5971-2-3. Tel. Address "Admiral Line"

NEW YORK and BOSTON
THE M. S. "WM. PENN"
Loads for New York and Boston about January 31 st.
Via Japan Ports and Panama Canal.
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BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
Admiral Oriental Line, Agents.
Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads. Tel. C. 5971-2—5075.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fares to Europe Reduced
£120. £112. £80

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Asia	Jan. 27	Feb. 12	E/Australia	July 2	July 18
E/Canada	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	E/Asia	July 14	July 30
E/Russia	Feb. 24	Mar. 12	E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13
E/Asia	Mar. 24	Apr. 9	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7
E/Russia	June 16	July 2			

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG via MANILA		TO HONGKONG DIRECT	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 10	Empress of Australia	Feb. 5
Empress of Russia	April 6	Empress of Canada	Mar. 24

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Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Feb. 3
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Mar. 9
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 31

FOR MANILA, via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 22
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 15
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 1

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Southern California, Texas, New Orleans.
SANTA FE RAILWAY: Southern California, Grand Canon.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.

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From San Francisco And Los Angeles and Japan Ports:

U.S.S.B. "DEWEY"	Feb. 8
U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Mar. 5

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. "DEWEY"	Feb. 10
U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Mar. 8

L. EVERETT
GENERAL AGENT
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.

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No. 16 Jinkee Road,
TEL: C. 5017.

TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Shanghai to Europe £120, £112, £80
Through Connection along the Pathway of the Sun

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru, vi. Dairen	January 29
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	February 15
Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	March 12

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Taiyo Maru direct	January 27
Tenyo Maru direct	February 17

Frequent sailings thereafter.

Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

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Phones Central 3229 and 3230
S. Kinno, Acting Manager
71 Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Katori Maru .....Jan. 27 *Tsushima Maru End of Feb.
*Matsuye Maru .....Feb. 3 *Lima Maru Big. of Mar.
Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 10 *Lyon Maru Mid. of Mar.
*For Cargo Kashima Maru .....Feb. 24

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER
Kaga Maru .....Feb. 11

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
*Tsuyama Maru .....Feb. 9 *Toba Maru .....Mar. 5

FOR JAPAN
Nikko Maru .....Jan. 27 Awaji Maru .....Feb. 5
Omi Maru .....Jan. 29 Hakone Maru .....Feb. 5
Kosai Maru .....Jan. 31 Yawata Maru .....Feb. 7
Kumano Maru .....Feb. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
Iyo Maru .....Feb. 12

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
Aki Maru .....Feb. 14

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe
Kanagawa Maru Mid. of Mar.

For freight, passage and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA 6 North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159, 2729; Freight Dept., (Ocean) North 1155 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157,
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
CORDILLERE			2nd February
ANGKOR			17th February
ANGERS	29th December	6th February	3rd March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March
PORTHOS	26th January	6th March	31st March
ARMAND BEHIC	9th February	20th March	14th April

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
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From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET"	January 26th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA"	February 19th

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA"	January 27th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET"	January 30th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA"	February 23rd

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S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... Feb. 10

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Jan. 30

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S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Direct to Kobe) .....Feb. 20
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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Feb. 8

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtau and Dairen
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Jan. 30

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow,
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Feb. 3

FOR JAPAN
S.S. "LONDON MARU" (Via Dairen) ..... Jan. 30
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" (Direct to Kobe) ....Feb. 2

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Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Ngankin for Wuhu: Mrs. Rasmussen; for Hankow: Messrs. J. O. Hayes, G. K. Wilse, Hayes, H. M. Jackson, Miss L. Hayes.
Per C. N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Captain Pickard.
Per C. N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow: Mr. Le Pogam.
Per C. N. s.s. Shantung for Swatow: Rev. E. M. Poteat; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. V. Grundy, Messrs. Robillard, Clearence Shu.
Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow: Mr. M. H. Logan, Bishop and Mrs. Roots and child.
Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver: Mr. L. Ashcraft, Capt. C. R. Addinall, Mr. W. H. Bolton, Capt. F. H. Chamly, Lieut. C. F. Evans, Miss C. Huie, Mr. A. H. Hanson, Lieut. H. L. Kerr, Messrs. F. P. Lachlan, M. R. Levy, Miss E. Neill, Mr. J. J. Paterson, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rasmussen, Major W. L. Reid, Miss Sadie Wogan, Mr. R. B. Aries, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Blickenstaff, Miss K. Blickenstaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bennett and infant, Miss D. Bennett, Mr. Hocan Bough, Miss K. Dunn, Dr. K. Greenburg, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hansen, Miss Mary Kelley, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. W. Shaw, Mr. J. Sundio, Misses B. and S. Schlesberg, Mr. G. B. Thompson.

P. & O.

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Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	VELLORE	Feb. 3
	DELTA	Feb. 3
	KHIVA	Feb. 17
	*MOREA	Mch. 3
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	Feb. 21
	MOREA	March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TORILLA	Feb. 6
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TAKADA	Feb. 6
	TORILLA	Feb. 23
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBAN	Jan. 31
	EASTERN	March 3
	ARAFURA	April 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 29	1.30 p.m.	Siberia M.	S. Francisco	
Feb. 3	2 p.m.	P. Pierce	S. Francisco	Feb. 22
Feb. 6	———	P. McKinley	Seattle	Feb. 22

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 29	4 p.m.	E. Kirdorf	Germany	(parcels)
Feb 2	2 p.m.	Cordillere	Marseilles	Mar. 10
Feb. 3	8.30 a.m.	Delta	London	Mar. 19

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
V'tok and Siberia	Jan. 29	5 p.m.	via Train
Tsingtao	Jan. 30	8.30 a.m.	Sunning
Tsingtao and Dalny	Jan. 30	7.30 a.m.	Saikio Maru
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 30	9 p.m.	Kingsing
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Jan. 31	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
Dairen	Jan. 31	8.30 a.m.	Kwangse
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 3	8.30 a.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtao	Feb. 3	8.30 a.m.	Soochow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Jan. 29	6.30 p.m.	Ningshin
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 30	8.30 a.m.	Szechuen
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 30	9 p.m.	Hangsang
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 31	5 p.m.	P. Wilson
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Jan. 31	9.30 a.m.	Newchwang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 3	10.30 a.m.	Sinkiang
Amoy, Hkong, C'ton	Feb. 4	10.30 a.m.	Luchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today	4.30 p.m.	Omi Maru
River ports	Jan. 29	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Jan. 30	7 p.m.	Kosai M.
Manila	Jan. 31	5 p.m.	P. Wilson
Japan ports	Jan. 31	5 p.m.	Morea
Manila	Feb. 1	5 p.m.	P. Jackson
Japan ports	Feb. 2	7 p.m.	Kumano Maru

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B N B	Jan. 25	Asama	Jap. Cruiser
O, D.	Dec. 31	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	———	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
B. J.	Oct. 26	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
F N B	Jan. 25	Iwate	Jap. Cruiser
J N B	Jan. 25	Izumo	Jap. Cruiser
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JAN. 28, 1923

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
8h. 50m.	4ft. 11in.	9h. 30m.	3ft. 5in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
7	25	8	0

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
1.34 p.m.	2.48 a.m.	6h. 58m.	5h. 27m.	6h. 13m.	6h. 12m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For January 30.30 in.
769.8 mm.

Meteorological Reports

SICCAWEI

January 28, 1923.	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.0+
Sun rises today at 6.57				
Sun sets today at 17.28	Jan. 24.		Jan. 25.	
Barometer (inches)	30.43	30.51	30.52	30.57
(variation for 24 hrs.	†0.08	†0.10	†0.08	†0.09
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	–0.01	†0.03	†0.09	†0.05
Wind—direction	NNW	NW	NW	NW
Wind—miles per hour	19.3	22.4	21.7	18.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	30°4	27°9	23°7	2587
Humidity %	96	96	85	78
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	0	1
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

January 24.

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT		24 hrs. Jan.1922	Previous Variation	average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.47	–0.08	30.33
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Max. 31°3)	32°8	–4°7	3885
	(Min. 34°4)			
Rainfall (inches)		0.25	0.00	1.43

Steamers Departed

Jan. 27—Kiangfoo for Hankow
Jan. 27—Shengking for Hankow
Jan. 27—Tungting for Hankow
Jan. 27—Tuckwo for Hankow
Jan. 27—Kianghsin for Hankow
Jan. 27—Fengyang M. for H'kow
Jan. 27—Kwongsang for T'tao
Jan. 27—Sinkiang for T'tao
Jan. 27—Shantung for S. H. C'ton
Jan. 27-U.S.S. Asheville for S'tow
Jan. 27—Irene for Dairen
Jan. 27—Nikko M. for Japan
Jan. 27—Chohei M. for T. Dairen
Jan. 27—Broad Arrow for Wuhu
Jan. 27—Katori M. for Europe
Jan. 27—Taiyo M. for H'kong
Jan. 27—Pacific for Cruise
Jan. 27—Nordstrand for C'tao
Jan. 27—Teli for Dairen
Jan. 27—Tosei M. for Dairen
Jan. 27—Wanli for Dairen
Jan. 27—Unda for Singapore
Jan. 27—Yungshin for Ningpo
Jan. 27—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Steamers Arrived

Jan. 26—Hopsang from Tsingtao
Jan. 26—Radnorshire from L'don
Jan. 26—Taiyo M. from S. F'cisco
Jan. 27—Yungshin from Ningpo
Jan. 27—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Jan. 27—Heinfung from W'chow
Jan. 27—Kutsang from Calcutta
Jan. 27—China from S. F'cisco
Jan. 27—Chokai M. from C'tao
Jan. 27—Roepat from Japan
Jan. 27—Heinchi from Foochow
Jan. 27—Tsenglee from Dairen
Jan. 27—Pawlet from Portland
Jan. 27—Moorish Prince from New York
Jan. 27—Chinkiang from Swatow
Jan. 27—Pingwo from Hankow
Jan. 27—Tatung from Hankow
Jan. 27—Kutwo from Hankow
Jan. 27—Changon from Hankow
Jan. 27—Suiyang M. from H'kow
Jan. 27—Tencho M. from C'tao
Jan. 27—C. of Glasgow from C'tao
Jan. 27—E. of Asia from H'kong

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan. 29	—	New York via P'ma	Dryden	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 29	3.00	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 30	—	New York	[illegible] Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 30	—	New York via Suez	Robert Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan. 30	—	New York via Suez	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	—	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 30	—	New York via Suez	Moorish Prince	Br. Furness
Jan. 31	—	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Feb. 9	—	New York	Tsuyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	—	New York via Suez	C. of Bagdad	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jan. T.K.K.
Feb. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 20	—	New York via Suez	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 20	—	Tacoma, Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 23	—	Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 5	—	New York via P'ma	Toba Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Mar. 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 12	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 14	—	Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 14	—	Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 31	—	San Francisco	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 28	D.L.	Kobe	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	N'saki, N. Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Jan. 30	—	Kobe	London Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Jan. 31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kosai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 2	—	Kobe	Borneo Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Feb. 3	—	M. Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	Kobe	Awaji Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	Kobe	Hakone Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Feb. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 28	D.L.	Calcutta	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	Antwerp	Com. Dorise	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 31	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 2	2.00	Marseilles	‡Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 3	—	London	†Nellore	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	Hamburg,	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	Hamburg, etc.	Matsuye Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 6	—	Calcutta	Torilla	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Antwerp, ect.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	London, etc.	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 10	—	Singapore, etc.	Dewey	Am. S. & B.
Feb. 10	—	London	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 10	—	Singapore	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glensanda	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 16	—	Hamburg	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb. 17	—	Marseilles	‡Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 17	—	London	†Khiva	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Schiedyke	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B & S
Feb. 21	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 24	—	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 28	—	Liverpool,	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie.
Mar. 5	—	Hamburg	Glenshane	Br. G.L.E.A.
Mar. 8	—	Singapore	Elkridge	Am. S. & B.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	†A. le Rideau	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 22	—	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Mar. 31	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 14	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 22	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 28	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 28	7.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	4.45	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Jan. 30	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	8.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 1	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Newchwang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 2	—	Hongkong, Manila	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 3	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Keelung, etc.	Fukuken M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb 4	noon	A. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 5	—	Hongkong	E. of Australi	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 8	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Feb. 10	—	Hongkong	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 10	—	Hongkong	Dewey	Am. S. & B.
Feb. 12	—	Manila, Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 17	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 22	—	Hongkong, Manila	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 23	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 26	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 28	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 30	—	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 30	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K. M. A.
Jan. 30	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Jan. 30	—	Dairen	London M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 30	10.00*	Tsingtao	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	10.00*	W. C'foo T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	10.00*	Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	10.00*	W. C'foo T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 3	10.00*	Tsingtao	Soochow	Br. B & S

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	7.00*	Pukow	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B & S
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	M.M.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenri	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
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AUCTIONS

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CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday 31st. January At 2.30 p.m.
Yellow Radiator Paint, Yellow Semi-Paste, Green Herculene, Cementhide, Floor Paint (Assorted Colours), Garden Scissors, Bone Buttons, Silk Petticoat Material, Embossed Coloured Glassine Paper, Soda Ash, Swan Cream Anchovy, Herring, Honey, Overcoating, Glue, Printing Blocks, Old Lamps, Iron Hoops & Wire, Horse Clipper & Horse Reins, Electric Meter, Button Hooks, Turn Button Fasteners, Copy Press, Dust Exhauster, Union Vicuna, Spanish Stripes, Meltons, Pencils etc.,
Now on view

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Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
at the Premises
No. 628 Rue de l'Observatoire
On Tuesday, the 30th January, 1923.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The whole of the
SUPERIOR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Oakstained Sideboard, Cellarette, Dining Table and Chairs, White and Oakstained Bedroom Suites with Bevel edged Mirrors, Double and Single Wooden Bedsteads, Dressing Stand, Centre Tables, Table and Bed Linen, Curtains, Pictures, E. P., Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., etc., etc.
also
Pantry and Kitchen as usual,

On View on Monday, the 29th instant.
Catalogues on the Premises.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 29th Jan., 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY Of
"Clapot Fils" Sparkling Extra Dry Selected Wine, "A. Maginer" Cognac, Sauterne, Barac, Sherry, "Macgregor" and "E. Martin" Scotch Whisky, "R. Savart" Cognac, Gin, Claret, Beer, Champagne, Hock, Pippermint, Vermouth, Chianti, St. Afra (Benedictine), Allasch (Kummel) French Sparkling Wine, American Onions, Butter, Cigarettes, Cream Deptifrice, Shaving Cream, Beater Sharft, Machinery Parts, Rice Machine, Mufflers, New Towels, Overcoatings, Serge, Rubber Hose, Carbon Paper, Spirit Stoves, Paint Powder (Green Colour), Pocket Lighters, etc., etc., etc.
also
6 Cases Chinese Wool
2 Bales Sheep Skins
1 6 h.p. Engine
2 Motors
14 Cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
27 Cases "Holly Brand" American Milk.

On View Morning of Sale.

If you want the most appetising, palatable and reasonably priced meal in Shanghai try a tiffin at the CHOCOLATE SHOP.

LATEST FASHIONS
FOR
LADIES
Madam Josephine
of
New York
in
full charge of the
Ladies' Department
of
Henry The Tailor
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Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from
J. STAVERS, ESQ.,
Will sell by Public Auction
at the premises
No. 8 Avenue Dubail
(Corner of Rue Marcel Tillot)
On Monday, the 29th Jan., 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The whole of the
SUPERIOR
and
SUBSTANTIAL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
HALL,
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
BED & BATH ROOMS
REQUISITES,
Including:—
Teakwood Bevel-edged Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Hall Table and Chairs, Bookshelves, Wall and Table Clocks, Axminster and Tientsin Carpets, Axminster Stair Carpet, Skin Rugs, Bevel-edged Oval Mirrors, Teapoys, Double Spring Chesterfield Couch and Easy Chairs, TEAKWOOD DINING ROOM SUITE, Made by "Tai Chong & Co." 3-Fold Wooden Screen, OAKWOOD AND MAHOGANY-STAINED TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITES with Bevel-edged Mirrors, Escritoire, White Painted Overmantels, Double and Single Brass Bedsteads with Bedding, Mahogany-stained Linen Cupboard, Curtains, Pictures, Sundry Books, E.-P., Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., etc., etc.
also
1 Fine-toned Cottage Piano by "Weber"
1 Victrola and Records
3 Salamandre Stoves
1 Electric Ceiling Fan with 4-blades and Light
1 Electric Table Fan
2 Enamelled Iron Baths
2 Porcelain Lavatory Basins
1 Humphrey's Geyser
1 Enamel-Lined Ice Chest
1 Model Horizontal Steam Engine Complete with Boiler and Fittings by "Stuart Turner"
1 Vertical Drilling Machine
1 Grinding Machine
1 Porcelain Closet with Water Tank.
and
Pantry and Kitchen as Usual
Good Electric Light Fittings throughout.

Now on view.
Catalogues on the premises.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, the 30th January 1923.
At 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Hat and umbrella stand, centre and square tables, jardiniere stands, Tapestry covered drawing room furniture, tapestry covered double spring couch and easy chairs, morris chairs, desks, office chairs, letter file, bookcases, extension dining table, sideboard, cellarette dining chairs, mirror back blackwood bedroom furniture, brass and iron bedsteads, stoves, gramophone, wall clock, commode, porcelain and bronze ornaments, pictures, a quantity of second-hand gent's and lady's clothing, shoes, boots, and sundries, etc., etc.
also
Two Salamandre stoves
One hornless gramophone
One fine toned cottage piano (by Hooff & Co., Berlin)

On view Monday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 18 PEKING ROAD
On Tuesday, the 30th January 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.
SUNDRY CARGO
Comprising:—
Bristol Board paper, washing soap, cotton thread, rubber hose, canvas, stoves, screws, rope, old iron, rubber packing, scales, cigarettes, paints, sweets, butter, jam, tinned fruits, provisions, and sundries etc., etc.

On view Morning of Sale.

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WOMEN WORKERS CONDITIONS WILL BE DISCUSSED

Chinese Club Will Consider Action To Remedy Laborers' Lot

The condition of the women workers in the silk factories will be discussed at the meeting of the Shanghai Women's Club tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the "Shun Pao" office.

Following the discussion the club women will consider the question of sending letters to the various employers asking them to improve the conditions under which the women work. The women are concerned especially over the little "brush girls." These children are employed by the hundreds for the purpose of taking the silk from the cocoons which are boiling in water. Often the little "brush girls" are only six and seven years of age. They work long hours and receive very small wages.

The club women were given a keen impetus in their study of labor conditions by Mrs. G. Sherwood Eddy who visited China recently.

DR. DALBEY, (D.D.S.)
AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV., TENNESSEE UNIV.)
Phone C. 5071.
Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

Kiangwan Institute Now Is Caring for Many Unemployed

More than 110 persons have now found work in the Manual Training Institute for the Unemployed at Kiangwan, since its establishment on October, 1922. More are enrolling themselves as workers at the new Institute, according to reports.

The term during which a person must stay in the Institute after his enrollment is 3 years, of which he shall devote half a year to his training, and 2½ years to actual work. The worker will be paid wages according to the product of his work, but the fund will be deposited with some bank, payable, with interest, only when his term expires.

Eddie Cafe Features One-Man Jazz Band

An altogether novel entertainment being provided over the week-end at the recently opened Eddie Cafe is given by a jazz band unique in that it has but a single member. This musical genius is billed as Baron Lambert Bi-Bo who becomes the busiest man in China whenever he goes into action, for the Baron manufactures harmony from no less than six instruments at one time and at that provides a quality of music of the first order of merit. In all Baron Bi-Bo plays twenty-five musical instruments.

Dinner dances are being given every evening at the Eddie Cafe with music supplied by the cafe's regular orchestra.

FLIERS CAPTURED

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, Jan. 25.—In the course of punitive expeditions against the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier a British aeroplane was forced to land on January 22 and another today. On each occasion two British officers were captured by the tribesmen.

CHINESE WOMEN HOLDING PROTEST MEETING TODAY

Will Demand That Tsinghwa Send Girl Students To U. S. Colleges

A mass meeting of girl students will be held this afternoon under the auspices of the Women's Rights League at the Kiangsu Educational Association Buildings at 2 o'clock.

The meeting is called for the purpose of taking action against the decision of the Board of Trustees of the Tsinghwa College not to send any girl students to America this year.

Heretofore the College has sent ten girl students every second year. All Chinese women organisations are invited to attend the meeting.

Fail To Collect On Oil Brokerage

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 25.—Mr. Justice Darling gave judgment for the Royal Ducth Oil Company today in an action by a London syndicate to recover commission alleged to be due for obtaining from the Soviet Government of Russia concession for the restoration of the Company's oil properties in Russia and also a concession for a pipeline from Grosny to Novo-Rossisk.

The plaintiffs admitted that business had not resulted from the introduction of the defendants to M. Krassin and asked leave to amend their claim by alleging that they were entitled to remuneration for the introduction but the Judge did not allow the amendment.

Sir Francis Aglen Sends Loan Note

(China Press Service)

Peking, Jan. 26.—With reference to the consolidation of the sinking funds for domestic and foreign loans, Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, has addressed a memorandum to the Government, stating that inasmuch as the Government is not in a position to settle its domestic and foreign debts with or without security, it cannot repudiate the claim of priority by the holders of the $96,000,000 Exchequer Loan Bonds or other loan bonds, which were designated for rehabilitation.

The Government is informed that Sir Francis has telegraphed to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, assuring it that the bond-holders' claim of priority with respect to the aforesaid bonds will be respected.

Sir Francis points out that in order to meet China's financial obligations, the Government shall refrain from appropriating the annual amount of $13,000,000 from the Customs Surpluses for administrative expenses, as this will materially affect the security and service of the aforesaid loans.

As regards the joint note of the British, American, French and Japanese Ministers, reminding China of her foreign debts and expressing dissatisfaction at the preference given to domestic loans in respect of the Customs Surpluses, Sir Francis suggests that the Government request, in reply, the Powers to permit China to regulate her tariff freely so that the necessary revenue may be available for the service of foreign loans.

Symphony Concert Program For Today

The following is the program of the symphony concert to be given by the Municipal Orchestra at 5 p.m. today at the Town Hall.

1.—Overture "Carnaval" .. Dvorak
2.—Symphonic poem "Aus Bohmen's Hain und Flur" ..... Smetana
3.—Three Hungarian Dances (G minor, D. major, G minor) ..... Brahms
4.—Prelude from the Opera "Hansel u. Gretel" .. Humperdinck.
5.—Two Fragments from "Damnation de Faust" Berlioz
(a) "Dance of the Sylphs."
(b) "Dance of Sprites"
6.—Overture "Rienzi" .... Wagner

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

HONOR FOR DUKE

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 26.—The Duke of York today received the freedom of the City of Glasgow.

AS we will be moving into our own studio building about June 1, we wish to sell, before that date, our entire stock now on display in our show rooms and stored in godown. This assortment of goods will be offered at cost. The line includes Chinese blackwood furniture, lacquers, porcelain, pictures, embroideries, etc. as well as lamps and other goods which we manufacture.

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Hankow's 'Red Dog' Night Is Success

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Jan. 22.—Saturday night was a "Red Dog Night" at the Victoria Hall and without exaggeration may be called a "howling" success. The American Volunteer Company took practically all the townspeople for an excursion to that "Wild and Wooly West," and in the Victoria Hall every brand of tough that was ever seen in and out of the United States (even in the "comic" movies) appeared to have rolled up for a bit of "the good old days."

Niggers, tenderfeet, miners, cowboys, bandits, highwaymen, horsethieves and gamblers were all in the Hall, but the creditable services of some gruesome (so called because they "grew some" awe inspiring whiskers over night) Sheriffs helped keep order in the Red Dog Inn. Some very decent and well-behaved people seemed to be lost there on the floor and in consequence they were put behind the bars, where they did yeoman service, never dodging when a shot of hooch woke the echoes in some erstwhile silent soul.

Dancing and gambling were in full swing and midnight was only the middle of many most happy hours. (The show began at 9 o'clock, but the gamblers worked well up to four.)

About 750 people visited the Inn and some $20,000 (Red Dog Bank Currency) or Mex $2,000 is expected to be realised. The fund will go to the support of the American Volunteer Company of Hankow.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 23, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-25
Mutton	„	16-25
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	20-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	15-20
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	20-25
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.20-$1.60
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Geese	each	$1.40-$1.60
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	70-80
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	50-60
Duck	„	70-90
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-25
Bananas	„	6-7
Chestnuts	„	14-15
Melons	each	none
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	„	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-20
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	„	12-15
Cabbage	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	15-25
Cucumber	per lb.	none
Egg plant	„	10-12
French Beans	„	18-20
Peas	per lb.	18-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Radishes	„	none
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	14-16
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.10
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.50
Barley	„	$5.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.15
Foreign dairies	„	$0.22
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	„	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Instector.

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923

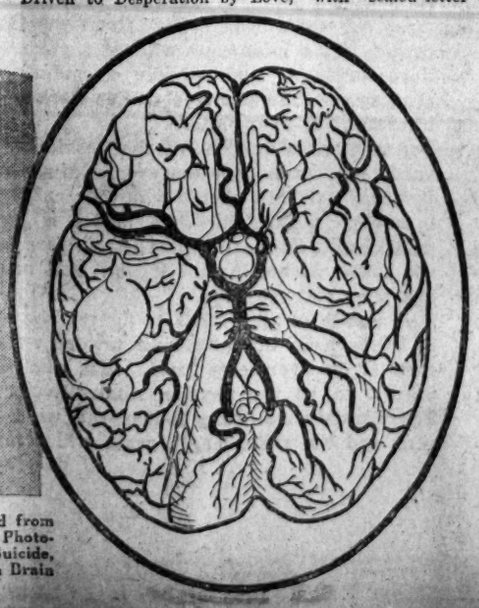
Jealousy is Cowardice, Never Love, Says Science

The Strange Coincidence of the Tragedy of Hatred and Revenge, Proving the Theory of an Inferiority "Complex" Applicable Even to Flappers and Cashiers in Everyday Life

Miss Edith Ferguson, Whose Love for a Humble Bank Clerk Led to the Double Tragedy.

Archibald Gray, the Murdered Bank Clerk.

"Desdemona's Defence," by Hugo Konig. Here Is the Most Pronounced Instance in the World of Accepted Drama in Which the Author Framed a Perfect Demonstration of the Cold-Blooded Analysis of Jealousy Established To-day by Science.



A Diagram Showing How Blood Is Pumped from the Heart to the Brain, Superimposed on a Photograph of Lindsay Lindsey, Murderer and Suicide, and, at Right, Sectional View of the Human Brain Showing the Extent of the Arteries.

Is your love red, blue or gray?

Profound scientists interested in studying the psychological influences of affection, envy, revenge and various other manifestations of the human passions, have succeeded in dividing love into these three color classes.

And now, it is declared: Red love, so-called, is not love at all. Blue love is perfect and reciprocal. Gray love is that noble, sacrificial devotion which gives first consideration to the happiness of another.

The jealous lover who "sees red" and kills his rival, and, perhaps, too, the lady in the case, is quite mistaken about being in love, according to Dr. Antoine Coppe and other scientists who are making an intensive study of the subject. In other words, the "red lover" is the slave of his own egotistical and jealous disposition, and the crime he commits is prompted not by disappointed love, but by an inferiority complex plus rank cowardice—lack of confidence in himself.

By a very strange coincidence, all these interesting, newly advanced claims of scientific thinkers seem to have been substantiated by the insane act of Lindsay Lindsey, cashier of a London bank, who "saw red" and slew the humble clerk, for whom the girl of Lindsey's desire had shown a preference—and then ended his own life.

THE recent declarations of science that "jealousy has no affinity with love" have just been proven true by the remarkable ante-mortem confession of an Englishman who committed murder and suicide because a pretty girl preferred his rival.

Advanced psychologists and psychoanalysts have persistently contended that violent jealousy is traceable to wholly selfish and egotistical "complexes" totally opposite from true love. "Offended vanity coupled with cowardice and an intolerable sense of inferiority," they say, "are its real motive forces."

Here is the way it works, theoretically, according to Dr. Antoine Coppe, famous psychologist of the Sorbonne:

"A man believes he is in love with a certain girl. Perhaps he is really in love with her at first. But she prefers a rival suitor. If the first man is truly in love, and his love is strong enough to remain true, he puts her happiness first. He withdraws in favor of the rival. He is sad, but not angry. He is depressed, rather than violent. His heart is "heavy." That is, his heart-beats are retarded. His whole internal mechanism slows down. The arteries to the brain carry less blood. He sees a "gray" world, in which he moves quietly, sadly, slowly. This is true love, and jealousy cannot spring from it.

"But suppose the man's 'love' is really a selfish, egotistical passion. When he discovers that the girl prefers the rival, his vanity, his egotism, his faith in his own superiority are offended. He develops an 'inferiority complex.' He becomes angry, and his anger is directed toward those who have wounded his vanity. He 'cannot bear to think of her in the arms of another.' He begins to hate the rival. He begins to hate the object of his affection, too—though he camouflages this hate and perhaps even deludes himself about it by calling it 'intense love.'

"Instead of being depressed, as in the case of true thwarted love, he is agitated, exalted. If he suffers depression at all it is merely the reaction between fits of violent emotion. His heart beats faster. It pumps the blood through the carotid artery to the brain, where it enters a whole network of smaller arteries that run in and out and everywhere through the brain tissue. His brain is congested with blood. He 'sees red.' If his reactions are sufficiently violent he is impelled to kill. He may kill the rival; he may kill the girl; he may kill both. He may kill himself."

That is the purely abstract and theoretical explanation of jealousy as given by science. Many people have doubted its truth. "What does a scientist know about love or jealousy?" they say. "Poets take a different view of it—and criminal juries, too, for that matter. Science should concern itself with its test-tubes and chemicals, and let the emotions of love and jealousy alone."

But science, once more, has been vindicated. It now has the documentary evidence, based not on theory, but on fact. It has the signed confession of a man who says:

"I am a murderer and a suicide. I committed murder and suicide through jealousy. I speak now from the grave. There is no use to conceal anything. My emotions were thus and so."

And the extraordinary feature of this confession from real life is that it parallels, step by step and in every detail, the theoretical findings of science.

The man who made the confession was Lindsay Lindsey, cashier of the King's Bank, Pall Mall, London. Approaching middle age, he became attracted to and wished to marry a pretty nineteen-year-old typist in the same institution, Edith Ferguson by name. Miss Ferguson, however, preferred a handsome youth of her own age by the name of Archibald Gray, who held an important clerical position in the bank.

Discovering that he had no chance against his younger rival, Lindsey finally waited one day until just after the bank had closed, drew out a revolver, killed Archibald Gray and then blew out his own brains.

The next day the newspapers carried headlines about "Slaying for Love" and "Driven to Desperation by Love," with stories in which Lindsey was depicted as a victim rather than a criminal.

And that might have been the end of it if it hadn't been for the ante-mortem confession. At the coroner's inquest a sealed letter was opened and read, which had been written by Lindsey the day he had determined on the deed.

It was, according to the Coroner, "the most remarkable self revelation of human nature ever read in any court." And when the letter had been read the jury brought in a report of "wilful and unjustified murder."

Excerpts from this letter have been obtained. As you read them below you will be struck by the amazing verification of every point of the scientific analysis of what jealousy really is.

The letter goes back to a month before the killing. Lindsey was already jealous. He had tried to make Sunday engagements with the girl and she had refused on various pretexts.

He wrote:

"I worried over the situation very much, trying to extract some grain of satisfaction for myself. But I was confident that she and Gray were going to spend the afternoon together, and the thought was intolerable to me.

"I had pointed out to her that I made more money than Gray, that I was more important than he. I enjoyed good health. There wasn't an ache or pain in my body. I was superior to this youngster. I could not bear the fact that she preferred him."

There you have the first part of the analysis of jealousy, exactly as science described. Selfishness, wounded vanity, egotism—but an egotism with the "inferiority complex" showing through.

He boasts of his superiority, but he knows that the other is superior in youth and health and charm, so he disparages him by calling him a "youngster." He is unhappy because he knows his health and strength are inferior.

Further on he says:

"I began to feel really ill and left my office an hour earlier than usual. On the way I had an attack of vertigo. I became violently excited, and afterward felt that I was about to faint."

There you have, as precisely as if it were described in a medical clinic, the violent agitation, the increased heart-beats, the rush of blood to the brain.

And as a result, with the facts running an absolute parallel with the scientific theory, Lindsey began to "see red."

He continues:

"It was difficult for me to see her daily smiling at Gray, and the strain was rendered more difficult by his conduct. It was one of the strongest forces which impelled me to kill him."

Where, says science, was the love? Not a thought of the girl's happiness, of her interest, of her nature. Nothing but his own passion and thwarted ego and selfish wounded vanity. So now, pointing to this confession, science asserts again, with renewed assurance, its conclusion that "jealousy has no affinity with love."

Latest Gowns from Paris

WHAT woman does not respond pleasantly to the dainty gift from Paris, the fashion center of the World?

During the holidays the gallieries of Paris were filled with their fascinating offerings. The world goes there to shop and Paris smiled a merry Chistmas to the feminine world as she displayed her latest creations.

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On the page to-day there is shown a variety of apparel from the center of the fashion world. The large illustration displays an evening gown of regal splendor, its velvet and metal lace so cleverly combined to offer the simple charm of line. A touch of ermine at the neckline allies itself with the ermine band at the end of the lace train and forms a modish affiliation. Mam'selle wears a bandeau of metal ribbon about her forehead to add the correct finish to her coiffure.

Again velvet offers its soft surface for admiration. But this time it takes the lines of an evening wrap. It folds itself softly about the throat and drapes into a loose cape without a yoke. Its soft, dark surface is studded like a spider web with circles and strands of steel beads working into an interesting all-over pattern.

Any brisk afternoon on the fashionable boulevards, one comes upon the woman of style wearing just such a petite jacket of white caracul as is shown in another illustration. The jacket is warm and snug despite its shortness. The fabric selected for the skirt matches that of the hat and results in a charming costume unity.

A breath of Springtime to lighten the dull days of Winter comes to an anxious fashion world in the form of the charmeuse frock. It is what designers predict to be the popular silhouette for Spring. There is the close-fitting bodice, the wide, circular skirt and the ankle length grace which marks the first signs of future days. Similar in treatment is the wide chapeau with its corded edge to match the corded hem and neckline frock.

Velvet brocade winds itself into the delightful turban with its sheaf of feathers placed at the newest angle. Contrary to the mode which says feathers shall leave the hat at obtuse angles, the Christmas gifts from Paris offered this novel surprise

New Patch Pockets For Decoration Not Utility

The French say since the war that "money has changed its pocket." The clothes observer, taking that sentence as a cue, might say that the dressmakers have put their ideas into pockets.

The whimsical idea of decorating all outer garments with patches of various materials which were erroneously classified as pockets took hold of the clothes designers about a year ago. Like all innovations in clothes, it started in a simple way. Each collection of new clothes has accentuated the fashion. At this hour it is one of those obsessional ideas that hundreds of dressmakers share in common.

We have been in the habit of hiding our pockets for several decades and using them as a cache. Coats have had pockets that were rarely used, it is true, but they have been without ornament and were suggested by the military tunics of soldiers.

Mind you, this new pocket is something entirely different. It has no intention of being used. It is not made to hold one's purse or a package. It is a thing of vanity and beauty, serving its purpose through being decorative. If one wants to put a tiny colored handkerchief in it, very well. But one must let most of the handkerchief fall out of it, securing one end to the inside with a safety pin. If a small, flat purse can be slipped into it, that's no business of the public. It mustn't show, that's all.

Once the idea started on its way a horde of rapacious designers leaped at it. History was searched, clothes in museums were investigated, old pictures were suggestive. Pockets by the dozens popped out on every garment, and out of some popped colored handkerchiefs.

They served the economical woman a good purpose. They permitted her to use up shreds and patches of fur and galloon, of tinsel and velvet, of embroidery and beading. She could go to the work with delight. She has had few opportunities recently to empty the contents of the scrap bag on the bed and search among the heterogeneous collection of odds and ends with a definite purpose in view. Now she has the chance.

This winter she can assemble these small relics of faded finery into something new and startling, that is, if she knows how to do that sort of thing.

No gown, however costly, refuses to carry a patch of fur below the waistline to serve as a pocket. Each dressmaker has her own way of making the peltry decorative. Because of the Oriental invasion in clothes a deep crescent-shaped pocket is often chosen. On some of the best coat suits of the year it appears in gray or brown fur, bound with rough gold galloon and bits of colored velvet. Two of these pockets are placed over the hips, the lower edge of them running to the hem of the short jacket.

On top coats especially, a good one from the exclusive house of Cheruit in Paris, there are pockets of beaver as deep as shopping bags. They are cut in triangle shape and fall open at the top to show a red velvet lining. The coat itself is black lamb's wool.

An alluring pocket that one whimsical designer put out has a large square of velours de laine plastered over the hip of a short jacket of the same material, embroidered with a small house, the smoke coming from the chimney; it is done in silver thread. That idea was taken from the Russian blouses launched in August, which had fragile embroidery around the hips, the patterns suggesting nursery tales.

Through such Russian embroidery it became the fashion to put a house in the pattern of ornamentation. There is one material of Paris origin that has small houses woven in colors on blocked squares.

Animals are often embroidered, also, on these jacket pockets, especially the elephant, which made its entrance into fashionable decoration through Russia. It is the luck symbol of that country.

As the Republicans were in power in America and Delhi embroidery was revived, the elephant appeared to please all countries. It has had a long career of success as decoration for small beaded coin purses which dangled on the arms of girls last summer. It appears in rock crystal in a certain Chinese drawing room, on a lacquer table, which is one of the new tricks in interior decoration.

A baby elephant in costly crystal is one of the most precious presents that can be given this season. Women buy them in rose quartz in topaz, in blue crystal to wear on a colored silken cord around the neck. No wonder, then, that they appear on pockets.

A deep black velvet pocket cut in a deep V embossed with a gold embroidered elephant is a trifle that any woman can put on any garment. She may not like it, but she will be in the fashion.

There is no end to the use of human and animal figures in decoration this winter.

It's a primitive idea and is in curious juxtaposition to the fine Venetian embroidery which is sophisticated and artificial in workmanship pattern. The Russian embroidery as we saw it last winter suddenly collapsed, but it left in its trail this childlike idea of using familiar objects for fanciful handwork. Not only childlike, but medieval.

One blouse of black velvet, designed by Jenny of Paris, has a large black velvet pocket placed at one side from which two porcelain figures dangle by tinsel cords. There never was a more curious idea for a piece of decoration. As the wearer walks the little figures jingle and clatter and clash like marionettes.

There are so many small figures of humans and animals to be bought for use as trinkets that Jenny's idea may give rise to a popular new fashion. One can place little elephants and cats, tiny dolls and rabbits to dangle from pockets and belts by their heads. Carried far, we might look like our own American Indians.

There is no difficulty in seeing that an open fan makes a good pocket. One of the simple crepe de chine frocks of the season with a loose sagging blouse and a slightly draped skirt has a wide fan across its front made from two shades of silk, contrasting lightly with the fabric of the gown. On a black velvet frock there is a small fan over one hip made in Indian embroidery with disks of steel woven through it. The embroidery is in several colors to give brilliancy.

The kind of flat braided ornamentation which we associate with immense pillows, first invented by Martine of Paris, took the fancy of designers this season. They find in it a decoration that can be depended on to make a good record. It is an old ornament in the history of the world. Flat disks of metal were worn by people in the civilisation preceding the birth of Christ, and such disks were imitated in various epochs of the world's history, not in metal but in braid or in galloon.

They were revived this season to rival those metal clasps which quickly became a part of the Oriental movement in costumery. These cushionlike ornaments were made of plain braid, if one wished to be demure, or of thick gold braid intersected with bands of fur and finished with a heavy tassel, a tassel which falls from the center, remember, not from the edge.

Suddenly this immense decoration became a pocket. In leaf brown braid, closely twisted, it forms an immense disk, open at the top, on a dull brown crepe de chine gown. In tarnished silver braid with a silver tassel, it is the only decoration on a velvet dinner frock in Italian blue. It can be made of fur, metal braid, and bits of fabric to serve winter days.

One woman who regretted the disappearance from fashion of metallic mesh bags suddenly had an ideal that her particular bag would look well as a pocket suspended from a belt and thereby started a new fashion. Not much newer than Romeo, this fashion, after all, for the gentlemen of medieval times carried their splendid pockets suspended from the belt, and women like Marguerite and Juliet wore them hanging from jeweled belts.

With the Moyen Age reaching out its hands to direct most of our new fashions it was fit and seeming that beaded and silver bags should find a resting place with belts to match. They fit into our schemes of clothes.

One designer emphasises this casual idea of amateurs by placing a broad Indian beaded belt around a loose frock of Empire green crepe de chine nd dropping from it a beaded bag held by two broad straps. So maybe women will begin to wear their purses suspended from belts, according to medieval fashions. It might not be as safe as carrying them in the hand, for this last lap of civilisation shows as many thieves and murderers in the streets as existed in the twilight ages of Europe. It might be safer to keep the idea for parties in private houses.

The suspension pocket is a fashion of no slight importance, however, whether or not one uses beaded or metal mesh bags. On some of the jumper jackets, fur trimmed, there is one wide square pocket like a postman's pouch, which dangles from a wide hip belt. It is lined with velvet and has compartments for a flat coin purse, cards and handkerchief.

There is another kind of jacket which has Indian embroidered silk used as a waistcoat and pockets to match that are cunningly slipped under the fronts of the jacket to fall far below it. They are edged with deep fringe.

Reducing Venus Sues For $100.000

Mrs. Marion O'Reilly.

MRS. Marion Morton O'Reilly, of Chicago, has filed a $100,000 suit against a physical culture firm there because it used a photograph of her, rather scantily attired, for advertising purposes.

A "Vaccination" Hint

One of the trials of those who are vaccinated is that the protective covering placed by the doctor over the vaccination marks sticks to the arm and frequently causes discomfort. Most people are doubtful whether or not they should try to remove this covering which usually becomes stained. A well-known doctor says there is really no need to remove it, but the loose parts may be cut way and a new, clean dressing applied over the old one, which will then come off with the scar. If, however, for any reason, it is particularly desired to remove it, he suggests that this should be done by the application of hot fomentations.

Embroidery Designs

When it is desired to copy an embroidery pattern the design can be transferred in this way: Get a sheet of strong, but rather thin, paper and place this over the pattern. Then rub well with the bowl of a large spoon and an outline impression is secured. This can be transferred to material by rubbing a pencil on the back of the sheet of paper and then going over the design.

Fashion Notes

Hatpins become increasingly important. Twin pins—one on, one under the brim—make a simple and sufficient trimming for a felt cloche.

* * *

Silver cloth is much used to line smart afternoon wraps.

* * *

The very latest wraps have only one sleeve—the left side forms a cape.

* * *

"Riding" boots for walking wear are made of russet brown or colored kid.

* * *

Grey felt hats have crowns covered with steel embroidery.

* * *

The new material "raillaine nacree" is a wool corduroy with a glace effect.

* * *

For evening wear the novelty of the moment is a champagne colored silk stocking shot with gold or silver thread.

* * *

It is surprising to note the success—and also the price—of coatees made of imitation caracul.

* * *

Exquisite scarves and muffs are made of ermine dyed tete de negre.

* * *

New morning frocks for Cannes and Nice are made of white woollen material delicately embroidered with colored wool flowers.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES, THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

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Do You Make The Most Of Your Hair?

Eight out of ten men who were recently asked "What do you notice first about a woman?" replied without hesitation. "Her hair," though not one could be induced to confess whether he preferred it worn long or bobbed, curly or smooth and sleek.

The hair is a frame to the face, and a woman's hair, and the way she arranges it, has a very great bearing upon whether she can honestly lay claim to beauty or not.

Luxuriant hair, like beautiful eyes or perfect teeth, is a gift and not bestowed upon everyone, but whether the hair be thick and long, or thin and short, of a beautiful shade, or merely mousey it can be much improved by proper treatment and by being arranged to suit the type of face which it frames.

A simple style in hairdressing is invariably more becoming than an over-elaborate one, for the latter always has a tendency to make a woman look older than she really is—a thing that no one ever really desires once she has passed twenty.

Those women who possess small, delicate features and a youthful expression, look well with a short, straight fringe. Hairdressers are endeavoring to reintroduce this fringe, and to make it as fashionable as it was years ago, but it is doubtful whether they will be successful. The curled or waved fringe which has recently made an appearance in Paris is more becoming than the straight one, but as it tends to add several years to its wearer's age it is not likely to become a great favorite.

A center parting is for the type of woman only—she who possesses perfect features and a Madonna-like expression.

Hair brushed back from the face, draped smoothly over the ears and rolled into a chignon rather high on the head, gives a well-groomed appearance and attracts attention to beautiful eyes and brows. Although more suited to those with a low, broad forehead, it often looks extremely well on others, and the only type who carefully avoids this style is the woman whose forehead "bumps" are very highly developed. She must wear a fringe, straight or curly, as she may prefer.

There are so many styles and variations of styles from which one may choose that the woman who dresses her hair unbecomingly has only herself to blame. Before deciding she should try several styles and study them from both back and side views as well as front, and having made a wise choice remain faithful to it in spite of any changes fashion may introduce.

ASimpleStitchExplained

To make a French knot, bring the needle from the back of the material through to the right side. Hold the cotton firmly under the left thumb and twist that part of the thread which lies between the thumb and the material several times round the needle, and, still holding the cotton under the thumb, put the needle in the material at the spot where it was brought out and pull the thread tightly through to the wrong side.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923

Able Men Are Needed To Develop Transportation

BY GEORGE M. GRAHAM
Vice President, Chandler Motor Car Company.

Editor's note—The following address, delivered by Mr. Graham at the second national conference on education for highway and highway transport engineering, under the auspices of the highway education board at Washington, D.C., contains scores of points that are pertinent to the transport situation in China. His remarks should be carefully read by all those who are interested in highway development in this country, for what he says about America applies equally to China. It is a very illuminating discourse on a very important subject.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Highwaymen:

Perhaps to some people the designation "highwaymen" once seemed appropriate, at least in as far as it related to a portion of us. The taxpayer assessed for his share of a mile of concrete road, or the motorist settling his automobile repair bill, may often have felt that highways transport and "hold-up" went together.

Happily, better methods and a better understanding are changing this condition.

We have this great advantage over Robin Hood, Jack Cade and Jesse Jame, that robbery is not essential to our program.

The knights of the road used to pretend that they robbed the rich to help the poor, quite overlooking the incidental benefit to themselves.

In our work without discriminating against anyone we can benefit all.

This conference now in session achieves a great forward step.

The application of the ordered processes of education to highway transport problems is of infinite importance. It means almost incredibly expanded possibilities.

EDUCATION NEEDED

The solution of every problem depends on education.

In fact, it comes as near omnipotence as can anything human.

Nothing is beyond the compass of education. It deals in miracles. It can make of the ignorant immigrant a successful business man in two years, it can develop into contact with the world the blind, deaf mute, Helen Keller, it can even work successfully with the tiny modicum of brain found in the skull of the chicken.

I do not mean the chicken who rides in the car. I mean the one which used to get under the wheels.

I have noticed that even the chicken gets wiser as time goes on.

Every traveled automobile road used to be a slaughter house for foolish fowl.

It is true it was always the hen that got killed.

The rooster, with superior masculine mentality, used to stand sensibly on the side till the car passed.

It was the hen which made hysterical flights back and forth until finally the heavy wheels sent feathers flying and finished the tragedy.

But you who ride will agree with me that the hen is learning caution.

In some mysterious way the word has been passed down from one generation to another that automobiles are a great thing to avoid. So the mortality constantly decreases.

If, into the puny head of a chicken, it be possible thus to force knowledge, how infinite are the possibilities in other directions?

The subject of how our educational institutions may aid the course of highway transport is so big that I have need to be careful lest this presentation be encumbered with excessive detail. I shall try to concentrate on those factors which are regarded by our industry as fundamental.

You have a right to be answered on certain elemental questions before we can reasonably expect to enlist your co-operation.

Is there a future for highway transport?

Will it offer an honorable, useful and remunerative calling to those who adopt it?

Are we in time, or has the subject been already over-exploited?

AMPLE REWARDS

It seems to me that the right answer can be made in a few words.

None will deny that food, fuel, raw material, finished product and facile passenger communication are highly necessary, and that whatever brings them to the people at lowest cost constitutes public service.

If this be conceded the case of highway transport is established.

I doubt not that there will be ample rewards for trained men who can develop the highways so that they may take their proper share of distribution.

Far from being over-exploited, highways transport is still an infant industry. In fact, all transportation is a young science.

Go to the authorities and try to study the history of transportation, and you will be amazed to find that until the last one hundred and twenty years there is no advance.

The Romans, and later the French, under Napoleon, built some good roads, and that represents the sum total of progress until the first decade of the nineteenth century.

It is hard to realise that anything so vital to human kind as transportation should have been so slow in its development.

The man of Nazareth, founder of the faith, and George Washington, founder of his country, living 1800 years apart, knew only the same mediums of transportation.

On land they could be hauled by man or beast. On the water they were dependent upon the straining muscles of the oarsman or the vagaries of the wind.

It is an amazing thought when set against all that happened in the world in that time.

The culture of Greece, the far-flung power of Rome, the mighty empire of Charlemagne all had their rise, their history and their fall.

The Dark Ages and the Middle Ages came and went. The Crusades wrote their dramatic history.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries came that great outburst of exploration that carried the mariners of Europe all over the world to the discovery of new countries.

Three great revolutions, in England in 1688, in our country in 1776, and in France in 1793, made their contributions to free institutions.

Yet during all that long period, transportation stood still.

In other directions, marvelous advances were made.

OTHER PROGRESS

Inventors achieved both for good and ill.

They discovered gunpowder. They invented printing.

The great art works of all times, paintings, statues, buildings, mountain peaks of human genius, all came to the world while transportation remained primitive.

Actually the history of modern transportation can be written within the last 120 years.

Fulton with the first steamboat in 1806, Stephenson with the first locomotive some score of years later, the electric trolley in the final quarter of the last century, and finally the internal combustion motor vehicle on land and water, and in the air, represent more progress than had previously been made in all recorded history.

While much has been accomplished, much remains to be done.

Education is urgently needed to give highways transport an efficiency that previously it has lacked.

Up to date we have, to a large extent, simply blundered along.

I doubt not that there have been made automobiles that did not fit the highways, and highways that did not fit the automobile. There have been iniquities of taxation. There have been faulty choices of routes. There has been many economic mistakes, based mainly on the fact that the science is so young and the elements so huge.

I believe that education is ready for this immense task, because its great modern keynote is practicality.

This was not always so.

In days gone by, and particularly in the older countries, it was the function of college training to make what were smugly called "gentlemen."

The student of then bothered little about the accumulation of education.

Diversion was more important. He sought a roystering four years with some such occasional prank as smashing windows, burning a barn or dropping a policeman down a sewer.

But the intensity of modern competition has changed all this.

The student cannot afford to waste his time, and the colleges, therefore, may live up to their high ideals of service to the public, demonstrated in turning out yearly useful and efficient specialists.

Perhaps the greatest boon of transportation is not a technical one. It does not have to do with subgrades or road surfaces, with automobile horsepower or with taxation schedules.

It concerns rather the lowering of the costs of the necessities and enjoyments of life so that happiness may be widespread.

This has an importance that carries it into the realm of economics and statesmanship.

It is the reply to the malcontent or Bolshevist who raises his voice against our institutions.

WE ACCEPT CHANGES

Changes come so swiftly in our country, and we are so facile in conforming to them, that we fail to comprehend what the combination of the engineer, educator and business man is doing for home contentment.

To prove my point in a homely way, I should like to contrast the daily life of the average citizen today and twenty years ago.

Then there was little for father but work. The family hardly knew him.

His transit to and from his place of business was made in the darkness of morning or the dusk of evening.

Dinner, a wearied glance at the evening paper, and bedtime, formed his nightly program.

The cost of taking the whole family to the theater was prohibitive, for amusements had not yet been popularised.

Saturday afternoon he spent alone at the baseball game, economy once more eliminating the family.

On Saturday night, in the pre-Volstead period, free lunch and the companiship of the saloon pulled him from home.

Sunday morning he slept late. His newspaper filled the afternoon, and the evening was spent at the cigar store. The only time he saw the whole family was at the Sunday dinner.

That was twenty years ago. Now mark the amazing change.

The American wife should rank the automobile and the moving picture with the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments, for they have restored her husband to her. In fact, along with other things modern, they have opened a new family life.

Father, even the father of moderate circumstances, can sleep later now. His automobile materially cuts his time to the office or shop. Also it gets him home earlier.

What a vista progress has opened for the evenings!

Each night makes its own appeal.

On Monday night the whole family can go to a high class moving picture at small cost.

On Tuesday they gather round the radio. Wednesday they can hear all the master works of music in a victrola concert.

On Thursday father and mother go to the club dance, for the modern jazz has made stepping so easy for the head of the family that he imagines himself another Donald Brian.

On Friday perhaps it may be the school basketball contest, or some of the many other healthful athletic activities, intelligently controlled, that are doing so much to improve the physical expensive club, or even on the public links.

On Saturday afternoon there is a chance to play golf at the in-

ALL OUT FOR BIG PICNIC

But Sunday is the big day.

The whole family gets action. No staying in bed then.

Everybody goes to the big picnic.

Into the Ford are crowded father, mother, five children, grand-mother, the dog, rugs, newspapers, fishing poles and even occasionally a bird cage.

Nothing could be finer than this day of family outing.

It brings the children into the healthful open.

It is family companionship, during the only period of life when this is possible, before the children have grown old enough to leave the home hearth.

Of course all development carries its problem.

I would not contend, for example, that the moving picture is an undivided gain.

Something could be done for its morals, and much, despite many undoubted educational phases, for its intelligence.

For another thing it is the foe of home cooking.

No matter how many graduates the cooking school may turn out, the moving pictures will get them if they don't look out.

Mother used to be content to spend all afternoon preparing dinner. She knows better now.

By grabbing a slice of ham at 5.45 she can throw dinner together in fifteen minutes and be free to spend any afternoon at the movies.

Not that I would seem to criticise the gentler sex.

This would call for a courage far more overwhelming than mine.

Nor has man always done such a good job as to warrant him in criticism.

It was to a woman that man gave the job of making the first American flag, and yet he made her wait a century and a half to vote for it.

VITAL TO ALL SECTIONS

In directing his attention to highways transport, the educator does not limit his scope. He has a subject which is just as vital to the cities to to the rural section.

First consider the farmer. Here is what the combination of motor car and good roads means to him:

It gives access to the nearby town and thus ends his isolation.

It brings the school nearer to his children.

It shortens the distance from the doctor's office.

It is the connecting link between his farm and his market.

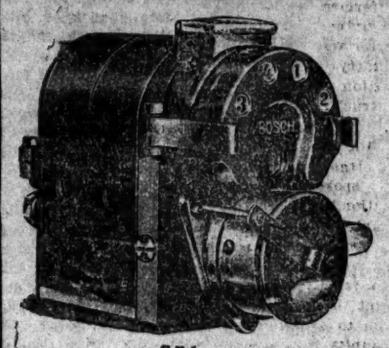
It carries his newspaper and magazines.

It delivers supplies of all kinds to his kitchen door.

(Continued on Page 5)

Bosch

Bosch Magnetos



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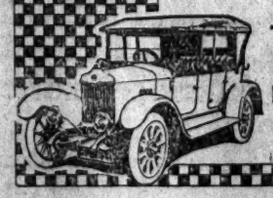

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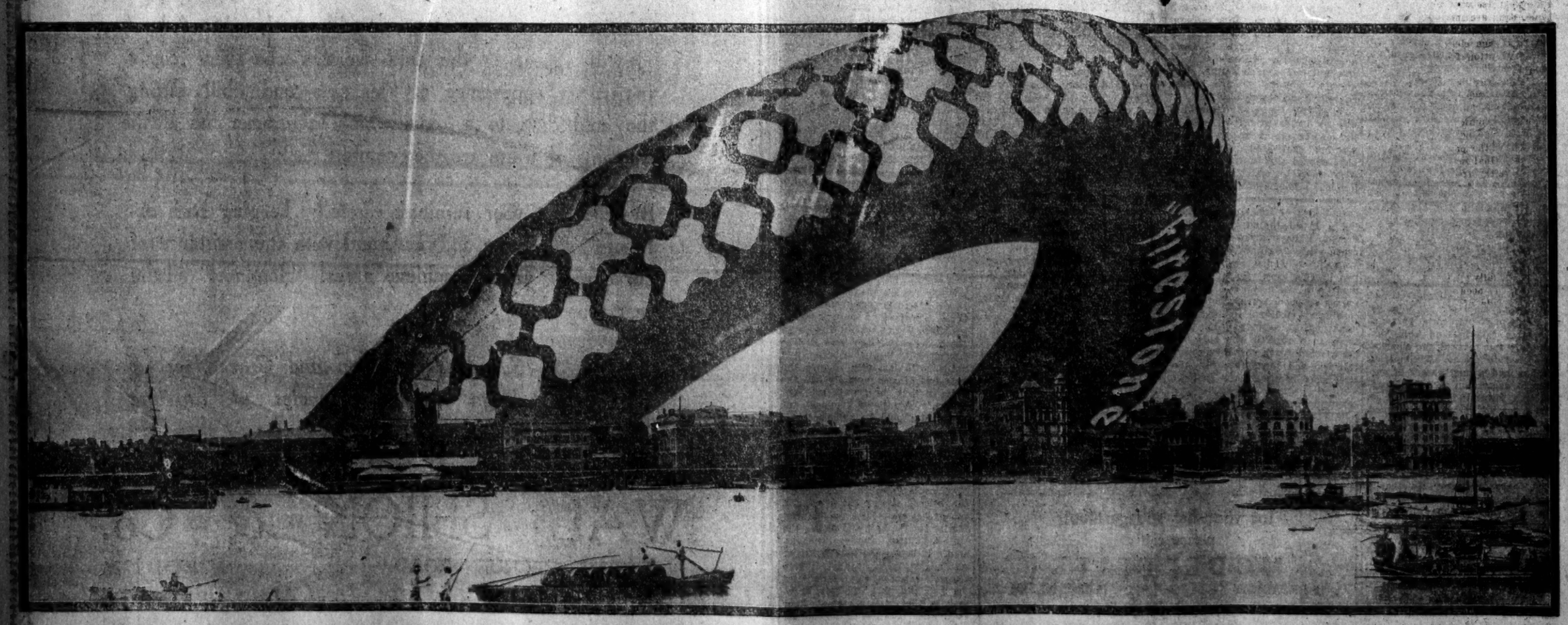

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Able Men Are Needed To Develop Transportation

(Continued from Page 4)

It gives him more time to work on the farm.

It enables him to buy land for its productiveness and low cost uninfluenced by contiguity to railroads.

He can move his produce when prices are right, and develop not only a broader market but a more stabilised one.

Equally decisive is the advantage to the city worker of moderate means.

His car permits himself and his family to escape urban squalor and congestion for the health and beauty of the suburbs.

It is available to himself and his family for a hundred valuable services.

The interest of the millions, the truest basis of economic law, demands better highways transportation.

The wealthy tourist and the truck using corporation form but an infinitesimal portion of those who will gain.

The benefit will spread itself principally to two great classes as follows:

First: To three and one-half million farmers dependent upon their automobiles.

Second: To as many more city dwelling families with incomes of less than $4,000 per year, who with the farmers, own two-thirds of all the automobiles sold.

The motor vehicle actually gives this country some 11,000,000 transportation monopolies, all, whether truck or passenger car, subject to schedules and routes made by the owner. This means individual transportation.

I have spoken of "individual transportation." I should like to analyze that term, and undertake to show you gentlemen a most interesting reversion of method.

Generally speaking, our modern development has been from individualism to centralisation.

Our country began as an association of individual states, but their boundary lines constantly become less important and the Federal idea more dominant.

CENTRALISATION TENDENCY

The experience of the workman and manufacturing processes affords another example.

Formerly the workman's productiveness depended upon his possession of the tools of his craft. The carpenter with his saw the shoemaker with his awl, the blacksmith with his hammer, the printer with his stick, each carried his trade with him wherever he went. That was individualism.

Then came a great modern development.

Huge machines supplanted the tool. They enormously increased production.

You furnish another example. You illustrate the tendency of centralisation in your own home every day.

You don't go down to the pump or to the well for water. You don't light the kerosene lamp. In many cases you don't even produce your own heat.

All these come from central power plants.

For centuries individualism dominated transportation.

The horse and wagon, the man and boat, are instances.

Then great steamships, steam railways and electric trolleys took transportation from the individual.

This was combination, it improved service, and these great mediums will always be with us in a place of commanding importance.

But transportation has lately presented the paradox of a return to individual facilities.

In both freight haulage and passenger transportation, the motor vehicle has turned back the hands on the clock of time, and we now supplement centralised transportation with an individual medium, subject entirely to your own whim, preference or need.

Essentially highways transportation need not conflict with other kinds of distribution.

It cannot haul the two and one-half billion tons of freight carried by the railroads in a normal year, nor transport such part of their billion passengers as ride long distances.

It cannot give service in congested municipal areas to the sixteen billion yearly electric trolley passengers.

But it can serve the public over two and three-quarter million miles of highways, the greater portion of them not cared for by any other transportation element.

I have discussed general considerations, have analysed the present status of highways transport, and have briefly indicated some of its possibilities.

SIX COURSES

I should like now to be more concrete and to make recommendations concerning the subjects to which educators should give thought in arranging their courses.

The subject is so big that it involves almost a whole new system of education. I genuinely believe that the various branches of highway transport cover a wide enough range to furnish the exclusive subjects of training for a very considerable college.

Without attempting to subdivide the work or to deal with its minor phases, there seem to me six main types of men you must produce. There are highly remunerative opportunities for all.

The following is the list:

First—Road builders.
Second—Motor car producers.
Third—Highway financiers.
Fourth—Highway lawmakers.
Fifth—Transportation analysts.
Sixth—Real estate experts.

Perhaps the biggest task of all falls to the road builder.

In this class I naturally include the highway commissioner, the highway engineer, purveyors of materials and the contractors who actually do the work.

To this group is allotted the major responsibility of building roads of sufficient carrying capacity to take whatever traffic be demanded by the nation's economic needs.

These roads must not only join present populous points but must open new territory.

Along with the roads there must be provided adequate maintenance at not excessive cost.

It has been pointed out by the field marshal of good roads, Chief McDonald, that our greatest problem is to see that our highways keep pace with increasing highways rolling stock.

There has been three times as much investment in rolling stock between 1910 and 1921 as has been expended in the same period for highways construction.

It is an enormous responsibility to plan an adequate highway system for a country covering three million square miles.

Six hundred million dollars were expended last year by Federal, State, County and Township divisions upon highway construction and maintenance.

In the program is involved the biggest expenditure ever assumed by this country except for war projects. Its total dwarfs the cost of the Panama Canal.

There are questions of proper routes, studies of subgrade and proper surfacing.

The men who will assume this responsibility cannot be too efficient, cannot be too highly trained.

AN EAGER WELCOME

I believe that there will be an eager welcome for them when they have mastered the courses which you are now preparing.

Secondly, we must have the automobile builders.

We are far from believing that our industry has yet reached its ultimate.

It is true that we have already attained to extraordinary figures. Our trucks move a billion and a quarter tons of freight a year. Allowing for ten million passenger cars in daily use, on the basis of 2½ persons riding in a car, we have twenty-five million automobile passengers daily.

But these figures, though wonderful, are not the ones of which we are most proud.

Still more do we felicitate ourselves that the genius of quantity production has permitted such a widespread distribution of our product.

Seventy-two percent of all the automobiles go into population points of 50,000 or less, 52 percent into points of 10,000 or less, and 30 percent into points of 5,000 or less.

But we still have other things to accomplish.

We want to build automobiles and motor trucks that will adequately serve the public in transportation of persons and commodity, but inflict upon the highways a minimum of damage.

We constantly aim to lower the price of our units so we may have more users.

We seek to get lighter weight without sacrifice of stability, riding comfort or safety.

Perhaps the engineer to solve these problems is now a student in one of your colleges. He will be well rewarded, for the industry deals in big elements and can afford to pay.

We have one and a half billions of dollars invested in our plants. We produce more than two million units of transportation yearly. The wholesale value of cars, trucks, tires and accessories, in twelve months, amounts to three and one-half billions of dollars.

We expend for material one and a quarter billions yearly.

We pay three hundred and fifty million dollars of wages to one-quarter of a million factory employes, and open a means of livelihood to perhaps as many more associated with dealer plants, garages, repair shops and filling stations.

There is increasing chance for big earnings in the manufacture and distribution of automobiles.

NEED EXPERTS IN FINANCE

The third requirement is that our colleges should develop intelligent specialists on highway finance.

The greatest deterring factor to more and better roads is the question of paying the bill.

There will be acclaim for the expert who can determine the proper basis of automobile taxation and the equitable allotment of highway construction costs.

Let me show you one or two of the problems.

Taxation is a most intricate science. It does not always work out as planned.

An excellent instance is to be found in revenue laws, which put the heavier tax on what were termed "luxuries."

The war made this a very popular policy.

Among other items Congress taxed long distance telephone calls, amusements, phonographs, moving pictures, automobiles and automobile repair parts. None of these taxes were aimed at the farmer, yet he it was who suffered most, for all these items are vital to make tolerable his life on the farm.

The telephone ends his isolation. The phonograph makes it possible to bring the master works of music to his home and children. The moving picture is one of his sources of education and diversion. The automobile is the basis of his contact with the outside world and his medium of transportation.

As owner of one-third of the automobiles in the United States, he suffered more through the parts taxes than any other one class.

Do not forget that when the farmer's automobile drops into a chuck-hole and breaks an axle, it is tough news for himself and his family. Even his neighbors regret it. But the United States Government is no "good Samaritan," for back of the barn lurks the tax collector waiting for his 5 percent on the replacement axle.

We have always argued that any transportation tax is a hardship to our people and reflects itself in increased costs, yet we still are worrying along under automobile excise taxes.

We believe that these taxes should now be properly eliminated since they discriminate against an essential business. It is cheering to report that many members of Congress are coming to our viewpoint.

Perplexing problems are involved in the financing of highways programs.

We believe that two classes of our people should pay for building and maintaining our highways.

First: Those who own motor cars.

Second: Those who do not.

This is another way of saying that since everybody benefits everybody should pay, the major part, of the cost naturally going to those who benefit most.

There are those who seem to believe that not enough taxation can ever be piled on the automobile.

We want to pay our share, but there is a point when over-taxation of any group becomes injustice.

As a fundamental we advocate that taxation shall come under one jurisdiction and should be uniform in type, if not in extent.

All funds levied from the automotive industry should be applied to the highways since those who pay such levies are also bearing the other taxes common to all citizenship.

Forty percent of the cost of construction of the higher type of highways is permanent in character, as for example: drainage, location gradients. Therefore, it seems unreasonable to ask the people of the present decade to

(Continued on Page 6)

The TRUSTY TRIUMPH

Anywhere at any time, the "Trusty Triumph" will bring you back with a feeling that no other machine could give so much satisfaction.
The first four-valve "single" to do over 76 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class, was the recently introduced 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine.
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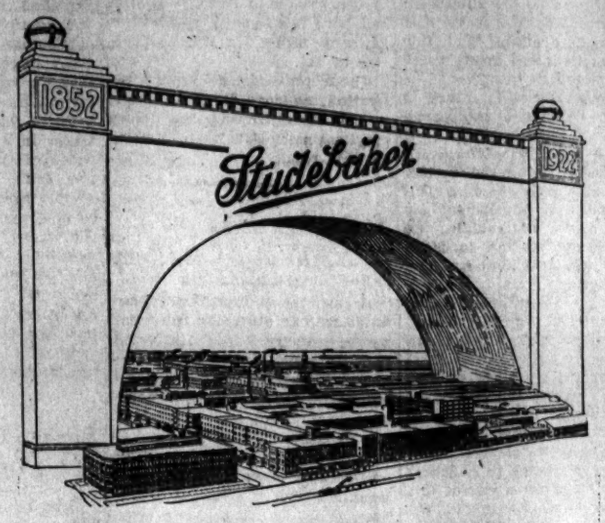

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Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
23 Avenue Edward VII SHANGHAI Cables: Pneumatic

Able Men Are Needed To Develop Transportation

(Continued from Page 5)

meet the entire cost of such construction.

DIVIDING HIGHWAY COSTS

Therefore, as general principles we contend:

(1) That all highway expenditures should be divided just as railroad expenditures are, into two classes, capital outlay and current expenses.

(2) Since capital outlay is a permanent investment it should be paid for from the proceeds of long term bonds, and since highway construction is of benefit to all, the interest and amortisation charges for such bonds should be paid for from general taxation.

(3) Current operating expenses naturally include all the costs of keeping these highways in first class condition. Everybody should pay some part of this maintenance cost through a general system of taxation, but the higher assessments for maintaining the highways should be borne by motor vehicle users and by agricultural and urban property owners whose valuations are enhanced by highway improvements. The proper ratios can be ascertained only by detailed study.

Just in this casual glance at the problems of finance that stand in the way of highway expansion, I think I demonstrate the need of men trained in revenue questions.

Our fourth great necessity calls for legal specialists.

The college that will turn out authorities on the subject of highways and automobile legislation, will confer an immense boon to the country.

At the present time the legislatures of forty-eight states are working on varied highway enactments.

Some of the provisions are wise. Some of them are unwise, despite sincere and painstaking efforts to get right results.

In most cases the failures result from the lack of adequate data.

There are lots of subjects to which the expert in highways legislation can direct his attention, even after the question of finance has been eliminated.

Legislators can render a great service in working out uniform regulations of motor transportation.

A centralised control, perferably by each state, will remove many local evils, and hasten progress.

State enactments should as quickly as possible be brought into accord with each other and with Federal enactments.

The proper regulation of the increasing volume of city traffic daily becomes more difficult.

AGAINST RECKLESSNESS

Our industry cannot register too strongly its opposition to overspeeding and overloading.

It will welcome any program that will safeguard pedestrians, particularly children.

At the same time, the motor vehicle as a medium of great public service must be reasonably protected in its rights.

There is also the great issue of the regulation of motor vehicles as common carriers so that they and other mediums of transportation may not suffer unfair competition.

Assuming that this becomes inevitable it should be friendly to highway transport and not punitive.

It should protect the rights of road users and prevent abuses.

The expert on highway enactments will find plenty of call for his services.

There must also be trained transportation experts who can tell where traffic should properly be allocated. This is the fifth kind of a specialist you can develop.

These men can find clients in all lines of activity.

They will make investigations and advise great manufacturers and merchants where and when they should use railroads, steamships and motor trucks.

They can also be of help to the farmer in advising him as to the best means of reaching his market, having in mind all questions of perishable product, seasonable demand and cost of delivery.

Transportation is so large a factor in the cost of products that it is not difficult to estimate the service that trained experts could render.

Somewhat related will be the traffic expert who will assist in city planning.

The real estate man is intimately concerned, perhaps more so than he knows, in the results of the new relationship between the highway and the motor car.

He forms the sixth essential kind of highly developed expert.

Those who think of the automobile merely as a "pleasure car" have perhaps never contemplated what a terrific real estate upheaval there would be if the car and truck should suddenly be withdrawn.

REAL ESTATE VALUES

The evil consequences resulting would affect both city and rural population.

It will be found by analysis of living conditions in any great city that its central portion is more and more given over to commerce and manufacturing, and that the residence section constantly moves further into the suburbs.

The man of wealth and the man of only modest means find that the automobile gives ready touch with the heart of the city.

They ever have it hand a medium of individual transportation.

The man with $50,000 in his suburban home, or for that matter the man with only $5,000, will not jeopard that investment for the price of an automobile. So will the farmer decline to sacrifice the vehicle that connects him with his market.

Therefore, the automobile and the motor truck actually constitute a kind of real estate insurance.

There must be studies of how real estate values are increased by contiguity to improved highways. This is destined to be one of the big subjects of the future.

I have endeavored to suggest the kind of men we need for this work. Those who enter it will find forceful co-operation from the government, for through the splendid efforts of the War Department, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Highway Education Board, Washington has powerfully testified its interest.

This is important for the subject looms big with respect to our national future.

I never fear for our country.

The country is all right. The question is, are we big enough to develop?

Our institutions have proved their stability in a century and a half of test.

In that interval only ourselves, England, Japan and Denmark have escaped changes of government by revolt from within or conquest from without.

Our progress has been so great, so solid and so rapid that pessimism is confounded.

It is true, of course, that we have a national debt.

This amounts to twenty-four billion dollars, of which ten may be offset by the obligations of foreign governments to us.

But even assuming that these debts never should be liquidated we have ten times as many assets as liabilities, for our net worth is estimated at not less than two hundred and twenty-five billions of dollars, some economists placing it as high as three hundred and fifty billions.

We are accused of being extravagant, and yet during the world war we absorbed twenty-two billion dollars' worth of loans, and withdrew from European possession six billion dollars worth of American securities previously held there.

This means that our people saved in that period the unprecedented sum of twenty-eight billions of dollars.

With about 5 percent of the world's population, we own or control 24 percent of its agricultural production, half its gold, half its copper, half its petroleum, half its pig iron and half its steel products.

We make one-third of its shoes and one-fourth of its linens.

This glance deals only with achievements and not with possibilities.

The great undeveloped west holds untold resources.

In the State of Arizona alone 300,000 persons are living on 100,000 square miles.

Only irrigation and highways lack to create an incredible addition to our wealth, and to bring the necessities of life more readily and more economically within reach of our people, no matter how great our increase in population.

A NEW FORCE

In forwarding highways development, the educator gives new force to an ancient alliance. Sentimentally and historically the highway has great claims upon him.

Since colonial days the destinies of highway and education have been linked.

The little red schoolhouse is our greatest and most distinctive contribution to world progress.

There have been other republics, other constitutions.

The Magna Charta served the cause of liberty five and a half centuries before the Declaration of Independence, but we were the pioneer nation in making education democratic, in equalising opportunity for the offspring of rich and poor.

When the settler had blazed his trail through the forest, he built the rude schoolhouse. Ignorance has had no more relentless foe than this combination. The humblest road leads finally to the schoolhouse. The two have been the Damon and Pythias of learning. Except for them there might have been no Lincoln.

Now the schoolhouse is outstripping its colleague.

Much road mileage remains primitive but the homes of education have undergone a transformation.

The little wooden shack has become the great stone palace of study.

Worthy structures have multiplied in all sections of the land. The smallest county boasts its fine High School. If there be but one worthy edifice in a community it is usually dedicated to education.

Gentlemen, for the good of us all the highway must not be permitted to lag. It must keep pace with the school, so that the union of the two, both freed of politics and both intelligently administered, may render its priceless service to the nation.

There could be no higher aspiration, no more dignified career, no better citizenship, no more practical patriotism, than to strive for this result.

Steinmetz Has A "200 Mile" Battery

A new type of electric motor car which may revolutionise the automotive industry has been invented and perfected by Charles Steinmetz, known as the electrical wizard of Schenectady, the home of the General Electric Company. A completed model of the car has been built and tested and arrangements have been made to start manufacturing within a short time.

The car, only recently exhibited to the public, weighs less than 2,000 pounds, about half the weight of the ordinary electric. It can easily attain a speed of thirty-five miles and will run forty.

The greatest improvement is in the batteries, which have a cruising range of 200 miles. Present day electric cars can only run a third or a fourth of that distance without renewal.

Many Trucks In Belgium

The use of motor trucks in Belgium is becoming more general as a result of the number of used trucks put on the market after the war. Fully 80 percent of those now in use are from this source. There is considerable traffic between the various towns of this thickly populated country and the sale of war trucks has greatly increased the popularity of this means of transportation. There is not a particularly good market for new trucks at the present time but within the course of a year or six months users which have been educated to trucks will have to buy new ones instead of these of army stock. Trucks for use on Belgium roads must be of strong construction and capable of carrying heavy loads.

Bulgaria Holds A Speed Contest

For the first time since the war, Bulgaria organised a motor speed contest last month over a 1125½ mile course starting from Sofia, passing through the towns of Samokoff, Doupnitza and Radomir and returning to the capital.

Weather conditions made the event more of an endurance test than a race, rain having fallen for several successive weeks, the competitors had to cover long distances in a sea of mud, and as a consequence the average speed was not high.

Only three competitors succeeded in covering the entire distance, the fastest being a 20 h.p. Fiat driven by Sewicky, in 2 hrs. 59 min. 35 sec. which gives an average of 42.2 miles an hour. A 24 h.p. Austrian Stoewer was second in 3 hrs. 20 min. 40 sec., and a 10 h.p. Fiat finished third in 3 hrs. 21 min. 35 sec.

Light Cars Popular In Persia

Practically all of the 800 or 900 motor vehicles in the entire country of Persia are light in weight, owing to the fact that there are not many roads worthy of the name, says Consul Gottlieb, Teheran, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Almost all the twelve of fifteen motor trucks are used by the local government for postal service, but it is quite possible that there may be a good market for his class for urban use within a very short time, if certain prospects for the development of industry and exportation of mineral resources in Persia are realised.

Engine vs. Motor

The Society of Automotive Engineers recently has issued a statement relative to correct nomenclature in regard to the power plant of the motor vehicle. It is important that correct names should be used and doubly important that names should be standardised and generally accepted. We quote from the Society's statement:

"Motor is the correct name for an electric unit used for changing electrical into mechanical energy, and its meaning as applied to internal-combustion engines can be understood only by the context. An electric motor is commonly used on gasoline automobiles in connection with the starting apparatus.

"The continued misuse of the word motor is probably due to two factors. It is used, and correctly, to designate a moving vehicle. In addition, many companies building engines were organised in the early years of the industry and included the word motor in their official names.

"Nomenclature is, in a last analysis, determined by usage. Many words are common today which are in a derivative sense, entirely illogical, as well as entirely different in meaning from what they meant originally. Electric motor and not electric engine is, of course, the name for the electric unit; and the term steam motor is not used as applying to a prime-mover.

"There seems to be little doubt of the logic and consistency of the use of the word engine to denote the internal-combustion or gas unit of motor vehicles."

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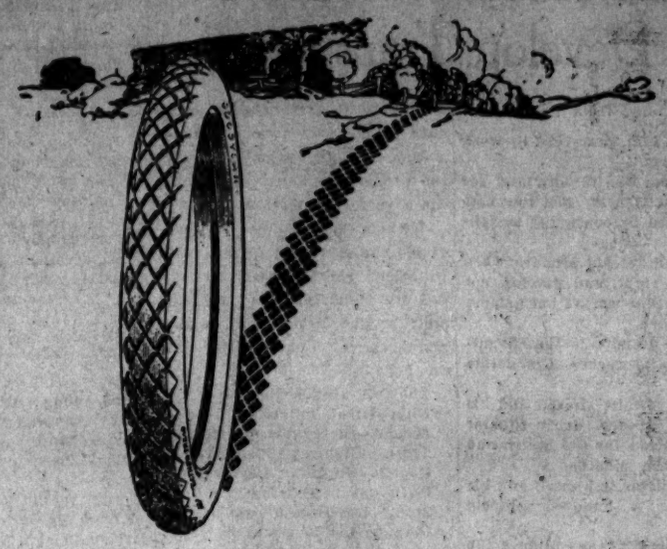

The World's Best Known Tread.

The average motorist to-day, in almost any country, can identify a Goodyear Tire at a glance.

But not every man who recognizes the famous All-Weather Tread realizes how scientifically it is designed to do its work

If you will examine it closely you will see that it is made up of large blocks which overlap circumferentially.

This overlapping presents a continuous ground contact, lessening vibration and strain.

Being sharp-edged and keen, the blocks cut deep into dust or mud and grip right on the road bottom; on slippery surfaces they provide maximum traction.

With Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord Tires on your car, you can motor in confidence, and with pronounced economy as well.

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CORD TYRES

H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO. INC.
40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

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602-3 THIBET ROAD,
25 RUE CONTY.

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923

SCOTLAND WINS FROM PORTUGAL

Cops First Game Of International Cup Series, 2-1

FIRST HALF 0-0

Recs And Xavier's Up In Second League Matches

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
INTERNATIONAL
Scotland 2, Portugal 1.
SECOND LEAGUE
Recs 3, Rangers 1.
St. Xavier's 4, S. F. C. 2.
Customs w.o., Thos. Hanbury.
Navy vs. Lusitano, postponed.

BY "WHISTLE"

The first of the International series was witnessed by a large number of spectators and they had a chilly afternoon out and a pretty poor game to watch.

Scotland did win but their exhibition was disappointing. It was not a satisfactory game from any point of view, possibly the cold strong wind had a good deal to do with it, and it was spoilt by a lot of rough play, quite unnecessary and uncalled for. Scotland being the chief offender—one flagrant instance being that of the Scots' goalkeeper who laid out the Portuguese centerforward, when the latter was almost on the goal line, and it was impossible for him to keep the ball in.

There was not the slightest need to obstruct, but to charge deliberately with the hip was inexcusable, especially as goalkeepers are specially protected by the rules and not allowed to be charged unless they are holding the ball, but most of the Shanghai referees are far too lenient with deliberate offences of this kind.

SCOTLAND VS. PORTUGAL

Scotland opened with a following wind, but Portugal were the first to attack, the right wing getting away and mixing things up in front. The ball went out to the left and J. Gutierrez sent in a stinger which hit the bar. The Scots replied with a run and good pass by Dailey but Favacho saved with a corner. Crawford then came up and shot, Cameron failing to send clear, leaving Phillips with a great chance but he shot over.

The finest piece of individual play in the match followed. J. Silva went right through on his own and beat the whole defence, but finished at a difficult shooting angle and put outside.

The Scots attacked for a period, but the inside men seemed unable to control the ball near goal, chances kept coming in from the right, and even Wilson brought the ball up to feed them, but both Falconer and Phillips kept on putting wide. On one occasion Dailey got away and started in for goal but the Portuguese back held him lovingly by the hand, and danger was averted.

J. Gutierrez then woke up, and streaked down the right, beating Wilson and slinging across. Cameron fumbled but the center was not up and Scotland was saved again.

Another solo effort by the same player followed; he beat three of the defence, and headed straight in but the ball was just too far in front and Cameron took it off his feet, clearing safely, and the whistle went to a pointless half.

The second half opened with another chance for Portugal, J. Gutierrez passing to Silva in a scoring position but the latter shot over.

SCOTLAND SCORE 2

Then followed a spasm of football from the Scots. Dailey had changed to center-forward, and was hustling things up a bit, but Encarnacao held him. At last the Scots got there, Phillips put in a fine drive from the right which got the bar and deflected into the net, a fine goal and gave Remedios no chance.

A few moments later one of the backs made Scotland a present of their second goal. He placed the ball at Falconer's feet, who didn't wait to thank him but drove hard and straight.

The Portuguese then started in and attacked hard, and the three inside men started a fine movement. They beat the backs and looked certain but Marshall went

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

TOM JONES

I have an apology to make. After the first performance of "Tom Jones" I raced back to the office and typed for dear life in order to say all that I felt about this brilliantly successful production.

As I finished each sheet it was rudely taken from me and sent by our express messenger to the room where abide the linotypes. I hadn't a chance to know just what I said. My dear folk I'm sorry. Do you know what I did? I called those quadrupeds that Springfield brought on with friends Trenchard Davis and Sampson "dogs!" They're not dogs! The beasts are frightfully upset and they have been looking out for me ever since Thursday morn.

I will rectify the error before they seize me by the loose part of the pants and loudly proclaim that they are not dogs.

Dogs are nice gentle things. These are not dogs. Dogs don't publicly scratch themselves. These are not dogs. They are hounds. As it has been pointed out to me, you can say M. H.—Master of Hounds—but I can quite understand that Springie would not like to be called M. D.—Master of Dogs.

And so, Hounds, be no longer angry with me. Dogs are nice affectionate things and they wash themselves. You are not dogs. You are hounds.

Well, that's that!

* * *

But if I called these hounds dogs there were quite a lot of people that I didn't call anything at all. For instance "Bifil" is a particularly unpleasant individual. He a nasty, spiteful little sneak and he just hated "Tom Jones." How on earth a nice fellow like McMurray was able to portray the part so well is a mystery to me. It was an excellent piece of acting.

Another chap who must be mentioned is "Jimmy" Johnstone. He made a first class "Gregory" and the way he sang his song and also the "Barley Mow" was fine. That was a capital little bit of work where he refused to smile in Act II until the psychological moment. "Jimmy," you're not a hound! You're a gay dog!

Dumbarton had a song to sing. A pity he didn't have a number! That fine voice of his calls from us loud demands for "More."

And another minor part that was very well played was that of "Tony." Rigden, the possessor of a nice speaking voice, a merry laugh and a good presence, proved very acceptable in the part.

I wanted to say a whole lot about the dancing and dancers. Excellent! I must say I didn't like those queer yellow, red, etc., get-ups in the Inn scene but the dancing was o.k. The Gavotte and Jig were both charming, and if I must pick out the star of a clever little pack I will name Mrs. Blix. All good. Mrs. Blix—D. G.!

Three charming scenes! Very effective! thank you Chris Wingrove. If Mrs. Chris tickled the ears of the audience your pictures pleased the eyes.

I paid a dollar for my program on Wednesday night, I borrowed it from Mrs. Domino. It was well worth the money. Edmund Toeg's cartoon was good enough to demand that amount.

The program, with its many adverts, will add, I hope, many dollars to the A. D. C. Lots of big expenses have to be met. Take for example "Pett's Pride!"

"Who got the adverts?" the little girl said:

Deeks!

Who got the converts at one mex. per head!

Deeks!

Who sold the chocs. at a dollar a box?

Who took the knocks and the swears and the mocks?

Who got the cash? Why that cunning old fox: Deeks!

ALBERT EUGENE HEYES

Have you ever tried broadcasting? It's the quaintest thing of the age. I tried it the other night. Larry tempted me and I did fall. He said: "Come and talk to Tientsin, Hongkong and all ships and stations." I talked in a little bit of a room at the top of the Dollar Building. It was funny! The only return I got, even after my best story, was the blank look from something that resembled a telephone receiver. But the evening was not spent in vain. Bert Heyes—I beg your pardon—Albert

(Continued on Page 2)

Carl Neprud's Blues Fight This Week To Hold Lead In Basketball League Race

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	Pct.
Blues	12	1	.923
American School	10	3	.769
Bearcats	10	3	.769
Stripes	3	10	.231
Whites	2	10	.167
Public School	1	11	.083

The games this week are as follows:

Monday, 5:30 and 6:30, Rowing Club floor: Blues vs. Bearcats. Stripes vs. Whites.

Tuesday, 9:00, Y.M.C.A. floor: American School vs. Public School.

Thursday, 8:00 and 9:00, Y.M.C.A. floor: American School vs. Blues. Public School vs. Whites.

Friday, 5:30, Rowing Club floor: Bearcats vs. Stripes.

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

Only three games were played in the Foreign League last week, owing to the failure of the Whites and Public School to appear in three of the scheduled combats. Consequently it is difficult to judge the comparative strength of the three leading teams, which will battle in the deciding games this week.

Carl Neprud's Blues will have two hard games on their hands, as they play Kenny Irle's Bearcats tomorrow, and the American School Thursday evening. If the second position teams win out against the champions of last season, a triple tie for first place will result.

The Bearcats are not in the best of shape, with Lewis out of the game, but they should put up a great battle against the Blues, who defeated them in a close game two weeks ago. The decisive victory over the Public School last week shows that Irle's team has come back in the shooting line, and the quick firing of Irle, Doc Gray and Roxburgh should hold the score even.

The American School has been going strong in recent games, and have annexed their sixth consecutive game. The schoolboys are eager to play against the league leaders, and are preparing for a great fight. The sensational come-back of Roy Squires, who has been going great guns lately, should give the Blues a hard time. The game will be played on the Y.M.C.A. floor, where the S.A.S. five shows to better advantage.

THE POSSIBILITIES

If either the Bearcats or the school team fails to trim the Blues, it will mean that one of the two teams is out of the running, as the end of the season is approaching, and there will be no chance for a comeback. If the Blues falter it will mean one of the most exciting races in Shanghai basketball history.

While the Whites have quit the league, their remaining games on the schedule have not, as yet, been definitely cancelled, as there is a possibility that another team will step in and finish the season. Until further notice, no team that has a game scheduled with the Whites, will have to turn out on the floor to claim a forfeit.

ROXBURGH LEADS

With the exception of Ross, the leading basket shooters have not had much of a chance to raise their totals, with only one game to play. Ross is in third place, following big scores against the Blues and S.A.S.

Roxburgh's superb shooting in the second period of Thursday's game with the Public School, puts him in a tie for first with Coulcher, of the Blues.

The individual scoring for th season follows:

Roxburgh, Bearcats	57
Coulcher, Blues	57
Ross, Stripes	53
Gray, Bearcats	55
Roy Squires, American School	54
Irle, Bearcats	54
Goldman, Blues	49
Neprud, Blues	45
Shipley, American School	36
Levis, Public School	36
Charles Squires, Am'n School	34

Nanyang Beats Tsinghwa In Great Game; Score Is 2-0; Players Hear Of Rugby Tour

BY DOMINO

Alec Leslie was smiling all over when the referee blew his whistle yesterday afternoon at half time. He was justified. His team was two goals to the good and they had been playing for forty five minutes against the sun. Of course, he expected that when the sun was behind them, they would put on at least another couple of goals but thanks to some really wonderful work on the part of the Tsinghwa goalie and a great bit of play by the visitors' center-half the score was not interrupted. Nanyang won a fine game by two goals to nil.

Nanyang is indeed the champion team of North China.

It was a cold day. Mawkee! Some 2,500 people turned out to watch the 22 players race about for 90 minutes It was a rough game. Walter Wilson was wise in keeping his weather eye shut to a certain amount of the play. I think he handled the game in fine style. He was well supported by Messrs Pringle and Ryes Jones.

Nanyang lost the toss. They won the game. That is everything. They were made to play against the sun. That sun was in a nasty position. Elevation low and position just in place to make the goal mouth look like a furnace. But the boys scored two goals and they deserved them.

As far as the teams were concerned, there was very little to choose between them. They both put up a splendid exhibition of football. Nanyang won because the forward line knew the value of combination. I have no doubt that it was Alec Leslie who taught them the lesson.

Tsinghwa put up a great fight. That goalkeeper of theirs was a wonder. He was cool, so cool that he might have passed yesterday for an icicle. He gathered in shot after shot in great fashion. He had any amount of means to get rid of the ball. He was able to kick. He used his fist at times. He did a hop skip and a jump and always he was ready to get the ball well on the other side of the middle line. That goalie saved the game for his side. They lost but it wasn't his fault.

And this Tsinghwa team had a fine little center half. He was in the right place at the right moment. He cleared when necessary and he was continually making openings for his lads. He was one of the stars of the game.

SHEN SHINING STAR

But the outstanding star that twinkled all the time was Shen. He played his last game for Nanyang yester afternoon. He is a wonder. There wasn't a man on the field who could get anywhere near him. He is the ideal back. He is a jolly nice chap as well.

Those two goals were scored in the first half. When Walter Wilson blew for the second spasm the game was really all over. Some players got cramps and made way for others. Some players went at it so hard that they put it all over the others. The ball travelled miles and miles. Backwards and forwards it went and honors were easy. Then Walter blew his whistle and Nanyang were again victors.

Well done Nanyang! Well done Alec Leslie. Team and coach top hole.

PRAISE FROM MILLARD

Referring to the game between Nanyang and Tsinghwa, Mr. Harry Millard speaks with great enthusiasm of the form displayed.

He gives due credit to the Nanyang College boys for the aggression throughout the game which was made possible only by the wonderful physical fitness they enjoy.

He expressed his admiration of the sterling uphill fight put up by the Peking lads, who were handicapped by the lack of team work displayed by the Nanyang boys, in addition to weight, throughout the team.

He points out that it was an illustration of that old truism in sport: A good big athlete is better than a good little one.

Speaking of the possibilities of securing players for the Rugger team to tour the Antipodes from the players who participated Millard is quite optimistic. He points out that the excellent timing of the ball, to be stopped with the feet or head and not the hands, will serve the players to good purpose in the matter of passing and marking the ball in the Rugger game. Also the speed of the players shown during the quick returns of the ball, the frequent fluctuations of the attack and the many changes of the scene of play will stand them in good stead in the new game.

HAVE ESSENTIALS

He contends they have the main essentials in the makeup of a good Rugger player. Speed, team work, timing of the ball, quick thinking, tucky foot work and splendid stamina.

Generally speaking he has not the slightest doubt that, under such a master as Les Cubitt, who arrives by the Siberia Maru today, they will quickly master the difference in the rules of the two games providing they show the same sincerity of purpose in the new sphere of sport they are about to enter.

Mr. Millard had the opportunity of addressing the members of the Nanyang team after the match. In a short address he pointed out to them the arrangements for the tour which are in train in Australia and New Zealand.

He referred to the prestige already established by the Chinese at the Far Eastern Olympics and expressed the hope that he would receive the full co-operation of the whole of the Colleges in the endeavor to extend the activities of the Chinese athletes to a new world and make a bold bid for a world prestige enjoyed by the various European brothers.

He was given a very attentive hearing and the Club decided to hold another meeting and consider the advisability of accepting the offer and contributing their quota to a team to be made worthily representative of a great new country about to embark on the world of athletics.

COLLINS FIRST HOME IN CROSS COUNTRY JAUNT

The Shanghai Harriers Club had a capital training run over three and a half miles of road and country yesterday when the young runners showed a fine turn of speed. That first class miler, J. E. Fisher, got the lead at the half way line and made the pace in spite of the cold biting wind. A mile from home the runners were well bunched together with Fisher, Coolins, Pierce, Pilley, McKenna and Chow running well. At this stage it looked as though Fisher would show the way home but "Sandy" Collins, the American youth who is more than useful over the country, sprang a surprise putting up a great spurt. He got ahead of Fisher and stayed there though challenged in the last half mile by the older runners. They could not stand the pace.

Among the old runners out for the first time this season was G. Cox, who ran well for the first three miles.

The following were the first 6 men home:

1st	J. Collins
2nd	J. E. Fisher
3rd	H. M. Pierce
4th	E. F. Pilley
5th	T. McKenna
6th	C. Chow

Next Saturday there will be another training run over the same course with fast and slow packs out again in order to give the younger runners a chance of getting into form for the big grind over the championship course of eight miles.

MANY EVENTS ARE PLANNED BY REVOLVER CLUB

The Shanghai Revolver Club's programs to the end of April will be:

February: Monthly competition for Experts medal and bar. Revolver team shoot. (6 men each team).

March: Monthly competition for Experts medal and bar. Revolver team shoot. (6 men each team). Allcomers revolver championship competition, 50 shots fired at 20 yards. Standard American target.

April: Monthly competition for Experts medal and bar. Revolver team shoot. (6 men each team). Allcomers .45 Cal. revolver championship competition 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards. Club's standard targets.

Annual Naval Championship competition closes April 30. There is listed on the Club's books 7 Expert "Special" Class, 74 Experts and 453 in Marksman's Class, which includes 11 Lady Experts and 37 Ladies in Marksman's Class.

It is hoped that members who have received instruction in this useful sport will endeavor to make the team shoots a success.

Chinese Game Makes Great Hit In America

CONFUCIUS, the Chinese philosopher, has been taken to America in a game, credited to his fertile brain, that is taking society by storm. The game is Mah Jongg. The players shown here are Miss Marie Tiffany, operatic star, and Mario Chamlee, who has succeeded to many of Caruso's roles in the Metropolitan Opera Co.

Johnson And Porter Loom As Billiard Finalists

BY "SPERO"

It is somewhat interesting to look over the result of the draw for the billiard championship as it will be observed that again Mr. Porter and Mr. Johnson appear in different halves, making it just possible that the battle for the cup held at the Town Hall last year will be fought out again this year between these two players.

Strangely enough the three byes were drawn by members of the Lusitano Club, Messrs. Remedios, Gomes and Lopes but as Remedios and Gomes are drawn together, one will have to be eliminated. The winner of this pair will have a formidable opponent in the second round as Johnson, Bush, Hawkins and Capt. Barrett appear in the half and he will have to play one of them.

In the first round the game between Johnson and Bush ought to be interesting as Bush is a steady player and has had a long experience in championship play and although there is no question but that Johnson is the more finished player of the two, yet there is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip, and if Johnson just happens to be a little off form, Bush is just the man to take every advantage of his opportunity.

In the next pair, Hawkins and Capt. Barrett, on form Barrett should prove an easy winner, as Barrett just now is playing in remarkably good form, due to a large extent to his having changed the style of his game.

Prince and Wootten are the next pair, and seeing that Wootten, although a coming player, is also entered for the Junior Championship in which no player with breaks over 75 to his credit is allowed to enter, it may be expected that Prince should win, seeing that he puts up breaks of over 75 very frequently.

PORTER VS. CAMPOS

The game between Porter and Campos should be a very good one. Campos is still young and a very painstaking and cool player and I fully expect him to give a very good account of himself.

Porter unfortunately has not had the time to practice much this year and I believe hardly ever touched a cue since the Championship last year until a week or two ago. With a player of his calibre, however, it is only a matter of a little practice to put him into form as he already knows the shots and merely requires the necessary practice to make him feel safe in getting them.

The winner of the game between Phillips and Gibson will have to play Lopes and on the present form I should say Phillips will win. I think Lopes will knock either out in the second round.

TOUGH ON HONGKONG

Capt. Barrett, Porter and Johnson are going to Hongkong, a formidable trio to challenge poor Hongkong, who however strong they may be at golf, are not too strong at billiards. Whether this interuption in the games will make any difference to the final I cannot say but it is unfortunate that it should come at this time.

Presuming all three of these players should be knocked out in the preliminary rounds, I should place the final between Bush and Campos with Campos as the winner.

I should like to make a suggestion that the Country Club put their tables at the service of the players for the heats with the players for the heats. With the exception of Capt. Barrett, I think none of the players is familiar with these tables. The Club has the distinction of having some of the best tables in the City and the players can be assured of being able to play their ordinary game without having to adopt their game to the peculiarities of some of the tables that these matches in the past have been played on.

It is a pity no room could be found where a special table could be erected, not only for the final but for the heats so that each player would be on the same terms. As, however, this cannot be done, I believe the above suggestion would meet with the approval of all the players and would be appreciated.

Here is the draw:
Johnson vs. Bush
Capt. Barrett vs. Hawkins
Prince vs. Wootten
Porter vs. Campos
Phillips vs. Gibson
Lopes—Bye.

SECOND ROUND

Remedios vs. Gomes.

Players are requested to notify Mr. R. C. Johnson, honorary secretary of the billiard association, when they intend to play their games, so that a referee may be appointed. Mr. Johnson is reached at Dent and Company, telephone, Central 891.

The following is the result of the match between the Masonic Club and the Club Lusitano, which resulted in another win for the Club Lusitano.

MASONIC CLUB	
C. D. Komaroff	166
J. W. Prince	240
R. P. Phillips	300
C. J. Dewing	180
J. C. Shirvington	198
Total	1084

CLUB LUSITANO	
J. P. de Campos	300
G. M. P. Remedios	300
A. F. Gomes	169
J. M. C. Lopes	200
F. M. Alvares	300
Total	1369

Mr. G. M. P. Remedios made breaks of 84 and 69.

Mr. J. P. de Campos made a break of 65.

HOCKEY CLUB "A" TEAM HOLDS TOP POSITION

A four-to one victory over the Police at the Race Course yesterday allows the Shanghai Hockey Club "A" team to retain its firm grip on first position in the league standing. The Club team played great hockey in spots and at no time were the Police bothersome.

BLACKS WINNERS IN BOTH GAMES AT RUGBY CLUB

In a match played to provide further dope on interport possibilities, the Blacks took a fall out of the Whites yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Rugby Club field. There was some fast play and the match will aid the selection committee in picking a fifteen to represent Shanghai. The score was 20-0.

In a scratch game which preceded the 20-0 game, the Blacks defeated the Whites, 6-3.

ANDREWS IS WINNER OF HANDICAP

Taylor Second, While "Inimitable One" Third In Hunt

LADIES TODAY

Start At Aerodrome Hungjao Road Extension, 3 p.m.

BY JOHNNY WALKER

The Master (damn his eyes) and The Stewards (damn their eyes, too) assembled and met together on Monday Eve last to consider and if thought fit award to each Young Man his start in the Hunt Handicap.

And they wrestled together in argument as is their wont, one saying this and another that and the air got heated. But when they came to The Scribe on Blackford with one accord they lifted up their voices and said on minute, forgetting that this same Scribe is rising almost fifty winters and that Blackford is nearly the same. And The Scribe gnashed his teeth upon them and rent his garments but to no avail.

But when they came to one Young Man known as Bertie Bird kill on Wise Bird who, despite weight of years and flesh, won second last year, by virtue of his mellow and ancient Brown Sherry with which he plied the Assembly they voted him the same start as before, two and one half minutes. Whereat Bertie announced his intent to resign his Stewardship next season but as he was known to hold three more bottles of Brown Sherry in store, the Assembly besought him to stay for a period covering those three bottles, namely, three years. But Bertie held his space.

SIDNEY AND BILLY

And the First Council being over, they did partake of luscious drink called cocktail and did eat oysters on half shell, the one being sure death to The Scribe but having no chance in the Handicap he was desirous of death and did eat largely.

Then came in unto them one Sidney, a man of parts, a herd of sick ponies, an inspector of decayed meats, and captain of tens of motor cars. And he greeted the Assembly with strange talk such as "Cheerio" and he also partook of the feast.

Likewise did come one battered old man known as Billy, who saluted the Assembly as Blinkin Hounds.

And they tore the baked meats each man his own portion and drank of divers wines till Bertie began to think the Stewards were such a rotten lot after all. And when the fragments of the feast which numbered ten baskets had been cleared, the Master conveyed the Second Council which is to check the First. And they again grew hot in argument and appealed to Billy but he was fast asleep and could only get a murmur' blinking hounds, which was very helpful.

And Sidney tearfully and sorrowfully pleaded the case of the Young Men, whereupon the Council of Bertie half a minute but gave way when he threatened no more Brown Sherry.

And all being heavy with food the Master gave them his benediction and they withdrew each to his own home, one Benbow being in charge of two Stewards to see he went straight to his own kennel. But Billy was left peacefully asleep.

And The Scribe took four grains of asperine, for one eye on half shell began to growl and had to be quieted.

And the next night the Master and one Fash, a man of fell habit, did conspire together to say we have four minutes start we shall out out part of the course by going up Hungjao Road, we shall win the Handicap and the populace will rejoice. And The Scribe, who overheard them, said "Dirty Dogs," whereat confusion covered them with a cloak.

NOT A CHANCE

Rain fell on Monday and Tuesday, snow on Thursday, frost on Friday, frost on Saturday but sunshine offset these and the going promised to be grand. But cold, very. And still feeling sore over his handicap in the game to have a hack at it anyway, Scribe wended his way to the Start after absorbing a light tiffin with a charming hostess, for the best preparation for a handicap ride but what does it matter when you know you've no chance.

At Highland Grips towards the hour of three thirty a group of shivering hounds foregathered. Cold as charity it was, the wind

blew through one's whiskers and anyway a Handicap before the Start is always a shivery time.

The rain and snow of the previous days had improved the surface considerably, there was dust all the same but not the choking clouds the Hunt has had to endure all this season, and with a well strung out field one always got a clear view of what one was going at.

Benbow volunteered to lay the paper and did it very well, too. It was long string paper, visible far ahead, and no man could miss his way.

JUMPS GREAT

Ah Boo went out in the early morning and had the mud dumps on Bee and Barrier Lines broken up and the only bad part of the whole course was that heavy stiff plough by the new dairy at the first crossing of the Hungjao Road. The rest of the course was all good and the jumps simply superb. The Young Men rode well on the whole, there was not much grief but a fair amount of refusing. Riderless ponies there were to the tune of four, that's all this Scribe saw at any rate.

Mr. Pirie acted as Starter, the Young Men lined up in their classes, the first off being two on the limit of four minutes, The Master and Spence. The Young Men gave them a hearty Tally ho and away they went. Their half minute seemed to get them to the second jump on Highland Grips before the next class was let loose.

Of the two and a half minute class Bertie Burkill on Wise Bird did the once over at the word go and lost a precious half minute, getting away with the two minute men. And The Scribe thought Bertie's chance was jiggered by that but he came home fourth on the Card, a very good performance. Then Scribe's stirrup leather shot out of the clips and he thought all off with you young feller, but by good luck he got it fixed and up again just as his one minute class started, but bust his breeches in the hurry.

DOC LEADS MINUTE MEN

Now a handicap ride doesn't lend itself to much description. Dr. Billinghurst led the minute men and was not headed by any of them all the way. The ponies seemed to be jumping splendidly and keeping well together but so soon as Warren Line the ninety and hundred catty men of the half minute class were challenging the minute men.

Warren Line was good, Suez better. Here George Dallas was standing piping ponies and riders. Approaching Slough of Despond water jump Dr. Davis from scratch overtook the Scribe, and there the two galloping doctors got together. Scribe knew if he could keep on their tails he would be somewhere near the Card but they went too fast for him. Across the road, John on the spotted Wiltshire riding hard but gamely caught up, so Scribe again thought if he could keep John in sight he'd be near the Card, but no use. John just went away.

Recrossing Hungjao Road, that bad piece of rut and furrow towards Dallas' grave put paid to the account of many riders and Clear Water saw a lot of refusing.

The next line of big jumps was Westward Ho, with the Chasm flagged which was taken in fine style.

From now on a long, long string of riders was visible, going fast and strong, a very pretty sight. At Drop and Crawl one Young Man was lying down apparently knocked out with Vaughan Craddock doing doctor pidgin by his side. Good lad Vaughan to stop in a Handicap ride.

POPULAR VICTORY

From here to the finish, the jumping was just lovely. What the Finish was like, The Scribe has not heard, so can't record it, for he is going to see Springle and his Tripe Hounds in Tom Jones at the Lyceum and dare not be late, otherwise letters in the paper.

Merry Andrews on Sarcile won the great event of his life and a very popular win too. The rest are recorded below but Scribe must congratulate Fletcher and The Inimitable One on second and third places, while Bertie Burkill put up a great show despite his ill luck at the Start.

It was a beautiful ride but one mile too short, in this humble Scribe's opinion. One didn't feel the cold wind once going, but it must have been very cold for The Scribe didn't sweat a bit and enjoyed a glorious ride on old Blackford who didn't put a foot wrong the whole way.

By the way, the suggestion of a Hunt Club Dinner and Ball has been rapturously received. One Young Man has so far approved of the idea.

LADIES OUT TODAY

Today at 2 p.m. The Lady Pack will have a hunt starting from The Aerodrome, Hungjao Road extension, at 3 p.m. Once again, all riding ladies are cordially invited to compete and if they fall off The Wise Men of the East will look tenderly after them. You've nothing to worry about ladies, so turn out in your hundreds.

The course for the Hunt Handicap was as follows:

Start.—Highland Grips. Here and There, Warren Line, Suez, Jump on High Land to Westward Ho Platform, left handed taking all Jumps to New Water Jump, across Hungjao Road to Bare Bole Tree Platform, left round Lagoon, across Hungjao Road to Dallas' Grave and New Water Jump at Clear Water, Family Tree Platform, Westward Ho Platform and all Jumps to Drop and Crawl and Barrier Platform, Barrier Line.

Finish.—Bee Line. Distance about 7 miles.

THE CARD

Hunt Handicap, Jan. 27, 1923

1.—2 m. Mr. L. R. Andrews, 168 lbs., on Sarcile.

2.—2 m. Mr. C. F. Taylor, 154 lbs., on The Copper Bird.

3.—2 m. Mr. N. L. Sparke, 160 lbs., on Wild Chance.

4.—2½ m. Mr. A. W. Burkill, 176 lbs., on The Wise Bird.

5.—1½ m. Mr. Y. Morimoto, 140 lbs., on Kasuga.

6.—3 m. Mr. L. Straetmans, 165 lbs., on See Fong.

Time from Start, 25 m. 65 4/5 secs.

Start.—Highland Grips, at 3:30 p.m.

Finish.—Bee Line.

Paper laid by Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe.

Scotland Wins From Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

in and robbed Collaco, turning a fine somersault in so doing.

A sharp spurt by the Scots brought Phillips down to the goal line, and he hooked in a dangerous one, but Remedios saved finely.

PORTUGAL SCORE

Silva then notched the one and only for his side, going through on his own. He easily beat Cameron from well out and this galvanised the Portuguese forwards and two more dangerous efforts ensued, but J. Gutierrez and Collaco both placed in Cameron's hands at the finish.

On final attack of the Scots had bad luck, Remedios running out to save and while out Falconer got possession and shot. Encarnacao had run in and saved brilliantly with an overhead kick. Nothing else occurred and Scotland scrambled home 2-1.

For the winners, Crawford and Wilson were the outstanding players for the defence, though MacDonald played a steady game at right half. Dailey played a fine game at right, sending in lots of fine stuff and at center-forward he kept the defence on the jump. Phillips played a sound, brainy game, but the other forwards were disconnected.

For Portugal Encarnacao at back was the star, and saved the situation repeatedly. The forwards were also good, but the halves were the weak spot, and failed to support them.

RECS. 2ND v. RANGERS

The above game was played on the S. R. C. ground. The Rangers won the toss and took advantage of the stiff wind that was blowing down the field.

The Recs started to press but time and again found the defence too good. Nearly half an hour elapsed before the home team scored their first goal. Johansson scored with a nice cross shot that the goalie only partially saved.

Two further points were added by Roxburgh before half time, putting the Recs in the lead by three goals to nil when the teams changed over.

The Rangers got busy in the second half and soon scored, what proved to be their only goal, Nash doing the job. The Recs scored another five goals, Hogborne (4) and Gifford (1).

The Recs won a one-sided game by eight goals to one. Mr. Shephard Graham refereed in an efficient manner

CUSTOMS vs. TH. HANBURY

This match was to have been played at Hongkew Park and as the School did not turn up the Customs claim two points.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Eugene Heyes—played the fiddle, then the piano. Fine!

After that topping old broadcasting show was over Bert Heyes and "yours to a cinder" had some talk. I found out all about his past life. It was a great achievement. He drank nothing but tea!

This lad hails from Lancashire. You only need to talk to his elder brother—the 'cello man—to be convinced of the fact.

These Heyes Brothers have been doing a lot of work in this burg of ours. They have tempted ali and sundry to trip the light fantastic at the Astor. They have provided many an hour's real pleasure with their classical music at the Palace.

"Bert"—I mean, Albert Eugene—plays any old instrument. His brother does the same, and is very fond of the drums. But Albert Eugene specialises on the violin. He is a musician. He has studied. He has taken one of the most valuable scholarships in the British Isles. He has played before such musical folk as the Lancastrians, when he was in his teens. At the present time he puts in from six to eight hours practise a day. He's keen and still in the early twenties. Lucky devil!

I like this lad! He's so typically British. "I am nothing but a musician," he told me. "I have no parlor tricks. I am not much good at sport, I can't fight and don't want to—but I love my violin."

This is the young fellow who has been doing the good work with his orchestra in "Tom Jones." I like to say lots more about Bert—I mean Albert Eugene.

That second name of his was given when he hadn't the sense to object It is the name of his good father—Eugene Poznaski—the famous Russian violinist who preceded Rubelik. And Albert Eugene's father was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Violinists. So the young-fellah-me-lad has got it all in him. We will hear more about the lad in the coming years.

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MISS HABER

A nice long letter from Miss Haber, accompanied by numerous newspaper cuttings, tells me that the well-known entertainer is hitting the high spots from Tientsin to Harbin. She will be back with us again next month for a little while and then she goes to Manila to conquer the hearts of a very willing playgoing public.

Miss Haber tells me that she has had quite a lot to do with Miss Kathleen Parlow, the great violinist, who charmed us all with her recitals a little while ago. She is going big everywhere and I am not surprised. Miss Parlow will be with us again for a day or so shortly. I hope she will have time to give us yet another program. We cannot have too much of a good thing.

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BANDMANS

A letter from Calcutta tells me that the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company are simply carrying all before them. The S. R. O. —Standing Room only—is the order of the day. Workman is with the crowd and he is one of the original and most popular of the old savoyards.

The company will start up at the Lyceum on March 1. Good stuff. We can all save up our pennies and enjoy the big show.

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HARRY MILLARD

Harry Millard is here from Australia and New Zealand. Cubitt arrives on Monday—he is an old rugger International and captained the team that visited England a couple of years ago.

Those two boys—and Shaw—are up here with the best credentials from the New Zealand and New South Wales Rugger League to get a team of Chinese to travel the Antipodes.

I have seen their papers and they are all o.k. Millard talked to me for over an hour yesterday morning, and put the whole proposition clearly.

He wants to train a crowd to play the thirteen-a-side rugby game. He is here to co-operate with Cubitt, to get these Chinese fit. He tells me that "Down Under" they are all keen. Good! I have lots more to say about this affair but for the nonce let this be enough.

SAINTS HAVE NARROW SQUEAK BUT WIN, 25-21

Inability to score from the foul line cost the All-Whites the game last evening when the St. John's quintet came out victorious for the eighth time in Chinese Basketball League series this season. The game was played at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium before a big crowd. The score was 25 to 21.

PENALTIES WERE FREQUENT

Close guarding and fast passing were the features throughout the game which was undoubtedly one of the best that has ever been played this season. The game was fairly clean and extremely fast.

Tan, the crack forward of the losing team, showed excellent form. He netted three baskets out of the five for his team in the first period, and one in the second.

The score at half time was 15 to 13, with the Saints on the long end but the All-Whites forwards ran wild early in the second period. They soon evened up the score and for some minutes were leading the score by three points. The college players then woke up after a short time out and succeeded in scoring two goals in succession. A foul shot and another basket by Zung, the center, gave the collegians a lead of four points.

Yui played an excellent game for the winners, scoring three goals from floor and five from fouls. He was a sure shot on fouls. Oo also played well at forward and Mo at guard played his usual hard game.

Had the All-Whites succeeded in scoring only half the foul shots that were given them, they would have copped the game, but Hoh and Pan, who are usually good on foul throwing, failed.

Doc. Gray handled the game with his usual skill, calling many personal fouls on the collegians and several on the losers.

The summaries:

All-Whites 21		St. John's 25
S. M. Pan	lf	T. T. Yui
T. W. Tan	rf	K. L. Oo
C. G. Hoh	c	C. T. Zung
K. T. Nee	lg	T. T. Mo
S.T. Wang, Lee	rg	P. T. Lee

Goals from fouls: Yui, Pan 2. Goals from floor: Pan 3, Tan 4, Hoh 1, Lee 1, Yui 3, Zung 2, Mo 2, P. T. Lee 1. Timer: K. S. Liang. Referee: Dr. Gray. Scorer: K. S. Chang.

The Public School for Chinese Alumni team failed to show up for the second game of the evening with the Amateurs, thereby forfeiting the game.

ST. XAVIER'S AND ALTAR BOYS TEAM PLAYING TODAY

The Saint Xavier's Second Division Football Club and the Altar-Boys Football Association will meet this afternoon at the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

There will also be a game for the Altar-Boys second leaguers with the Saint Xavier's Midgets.

The Saint Xavier Midgets scored great victories this season, winning all the intercollege matches played, with one draw game. A. Caplan will captain the Midgets team today.

The following players had been selected to represent the Altar-Boys first league against the Saint Xavier's Second Division this afternoon:

V. Marcal, F. Marcal, F. Drayson, C. Reyes, A. Gutierrez, J. Silva, J. Reyes, F. Figueiredo, B. Senna, V. Gonsalves, L. Gonsalves. Reserve: G. Senna.

The following will represent the Altar-Boys 2nd League:

A. Rangel, H. Lubeck, J. Bousquet, R. Alinsod, M. Quincey, A. Allemao, H. Costa, C. Gonsalves (Sr.), F. Remedios, C. Alviar, Reserve: H. Figueiredo.

Both matches will commence at 2.15 o'clock.

The folowing has been selected to represent the Saint Xavier's Midgets Eleven against the Altar-Boys 2nd XI.

E. Lespinasse, V. Ruffo, Landers, Ponchak, A. Caplan, Kaido, Evans, G. Marcal, G. Gutierrez, Waley, Borguest.

Reverend Brother Claudius will referee the first league match, while Brother Charles will referee the second league.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for LADIES

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies bear a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/6 from—MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

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A clean, smooth, cool shave in "no time"!

WITH the New Improved Gillette Safety Razor, you can shave yourself cleanly and comfortably in only a few minutes.

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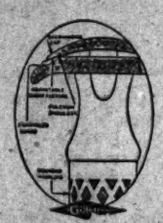
No stropping, no honing—for the Gillette blade has the keenest shaving edge in the world. No "pulling", no smarting—the New Improved Gillette cuts clean and squarely through every hair and leaves the face soft and cool.

Treat yourself to a new sort of shaving comfort. Go today to your nearest store or bazaar and buy the New Improved Gillette. Packed with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges).

Look for the Gillette diamond trade-mark on the box.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.



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2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Fixture*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

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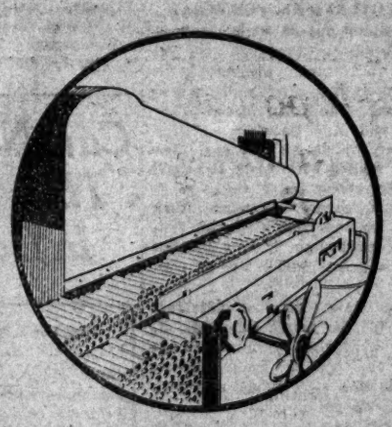
HYGIENIC MACHINE-MADE Cigarettes



OBVIOUSLY MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES are more HYGIENIC and more CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than those made by any other process.

In the manufacturing of "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes for instance;

POINT No. 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.

POINT No. 2

Machine-Made Cigarettes are uniformly well made. Each paper receives its proper quota of tobacco leaf and is rolled to the correct degree of "tightness". This Uniformity is impossible to attain under any other process.

"CAPSTAN"

THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Gene Sarazen Finds Position After His Own Heart

Gene Sarazen, open and professional golf champion, has found a position after his own heart.

Some little consternation was caused when Sarazen severed connections with the Highland Country Club of Pittsburg because of a slight disagreement over a mere matter of dollars and the phraseology of a contract. Gene, it is said on fairly good authority, wanted a little more money than he had been receiving.

He also wanted, so it is said, as few strings attached to him as possible so that he could peregrinate hither and yon throughout the world and keep the name of Sarazen, the champion, before the public.

The Highland Country Club could not see it. So Gene went out into the cold, cold world, bought himself another new limousine, took a trip to Florida, came back, settled down at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club and generally began to behave like a man out of work.

All the while Gene had his weather eye open. Soon a few feelers began to trickle in.

Sarezen caught a couple of $10,000 offers neatly with his left glove and cleverly parried a threat of a $12,000 salary from a Country Club in Colorado just as it looked as if it might break through his guard and hit him fair and square between the eyes.

JOCK'S ADVICE WASTED

Jock Hutchison, who was in New York, so that he and Gene can step off together for their trip to the Pacific coast and who has been seconding and advising Gene in his sustained engagements with the country clubs, was heard at this stage to make a caustic remark dealing with the mental poise of his teammate to be. Gene told Jock that he knew what he was doing, and went on ducking and side stepping.

The endurance of the former appendicitis victim has given cause for wonder. Just as it seemed that he must fall from exhaustion Sarazen "came strong," swung several times on his own account and then announced to Hutchison and all whom it might concern that he had landed flush on the bank balance of the Briarcliff Lodge Country Club of Briarcliff-on-Hudson, and that he had scored a knockout for "the largest salary ever paid to a golf professional."

THEY ALL SAY THAT

"That's what they all say," retaliated Hutchison, who had wasted a lot of good advice.

Nevertheless, Sarazen insists that it is so, and no denial has been offered by Briarcliff, which has a new eighteen hole course laid out and completed last fall by Devereux Emmett to show the golfers.

"This is exactly the thing that I have been looking for," said Gene as he handed his diamond studded trapshooting piece to his chauffeur and sent his groom to the stable for his favorite steeplechaser, the one, with the white off hindfoot. "They thought I was crazy. I am, like a fox. That Colorado offer was for one year. I have signed with Briarcliff for two years. They wanted me for three years. James, have my bawith ready when I return."

Sarazen's contract started with the New Year. When he completes his tour he will come back and set a new record at Briarcliff and then he will sail for Europe, leaving all and sundry to gaze for a while upon a champion's handiwork. Abroad, of course, he will display a few additional samples of the same handiwork. This he is carrying with him in case of necessity. He intends to play in the British open championship at Troon.

ASSISTANT TO WORK

Meanwhile Gene will need an assistant. That is, an assistant will be required at Briarcliff, for Gene will travel much. Therefore while the main position has been filled there still remains at Briarcliff an excellent opening for a capable man to teach, play, repair clubs and act like a golf professional. Sarazen will see to it that the name of Briarcliff is kept in the newspapers and as near the top of the thirty-six and seventy-two hole aggregate columns as is possible in a player of his capabilities.

Briarcliff, in addition to its brand new standard outfit of eighteen holes, also has a nine hole course to be plodded over by those who care to give recognition to the half-sizes. Sarazen will attend to this course with his mashie-niblick. On the longer reaches of Briarcliff, however, Gene will find room enough when he sallies out to knock them dead in his starched moving picture suits. Devereux Emmett has put 6,500 yards into this new circuit. A fine course this, report has it, with a magnificent situation and outlook above the Hudson River.

Leo Diegel passed through New York not long ago. Leo had just one remark to make. It was this:

"Sarazen should have signed up for ten years. Another good golfer is to be after that open championship next year. Look out for that boy Diegel."

Seaman Hall

Seaman Hall

SEAMAN Hall, lightweight champion of Europe, is soon to invade the American boxing field. He is the product of the British Navy, and it is said he is the best English boxer of his class in years.

NO OUTSTANDING FOOTBALL ELEVEN DURING THE YEAR

With the usual lack of clarity, the 1922 football season in the United States ended with no definite leader having established its claim to the national title. In some cases even sectional leadership was in dispute.

In the East, for example, Princeton, Cornell, the Army and West Virginia completed unbeaten seasons, and each feels that it has a valid claim to the championship. Princeton is recognised in some quarters as the leading eleven of the section, but Cornell and Army advocates are many and argumentative.

Something of the same condition exists in the Middle West. Michigan and Iowa won all of their Conference games, and, in addition, the Hawkeyes came East and disposed of Yale. A comparison of Big Ten scores favors Michigan somewhat, but this fact is counter-balanced by the Conference standing, which shows Iowa the winner of five games to Michigan's four.

The University of California, however, established a clear leadership in the Pacific Coast Conference and, in fact, through the entire Rocky Mountain district, and Vanderbilt most certainly was far and away the best of the Southern elevens.

In the intersectional meetings of importance the East might be given the edge because of the victories of Princeton over Chicago, Harvard over Center College and Syracuse over Nebraska. However, the West can point to the fact that Iowa scored over Yale; and Notre Dame, after playing a scoreless tie with the Army, won easily from Carnegie Tech. The Hoosiers also disposed of Georgia Tech by way of contributing to their sustained success in intersectional competition. The Detroit-Washington and Jefferson meeting resulted in a Western victory worthy of mention.

The 1922 season was noteworthy for its upset and the further fact that it developed few individual stars of lasting fame. Perhaps the best were Muller and Morrison, of California; Bomar, of Vanderbilt; Gulian, of Brown; Kipke and Kirk, of Michigan; Kaw, of Cornell; Roberts, of Center College, and Breidster of the Army.

NEW LEG DRIVE HITS SWIMMERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Much interest has been aroused in aquatic circles by the report from California that Fred Cady, coach of swimming at the Los Angeles A. C., is experimenting with a new form of leg drive in connection with the crawl stroke and believes it will mark an improvement on the style in general use at present.

The drive is described as a rotary, alternate thrash, similar to the six-beat crawl action on the whole but different in the one detail that the legs perform pedalling motions, like in riding a bicycle, instead of merely whipping up and down.

Cady is quoted as stating that the introduction of the front-and-back movement permits the sole of the feet to secure better leverage on the water and should, in his opinion, increase forward propulsion.

Results of the test will be watched with interest, but there is one factor which the Los Angeles expert seems to have overlooked—water resistance. In recent years progress in swimmsing has been due chiefly to minimising of leg resistance by steadily making the kick narrower in scope and quicker in action. The movements of the arms have changed very little since the adoption of the trudgeon, many years ago. On the other hand, the leg drive has been revolutionised passing in succession from the wide bent-knee scissor of the early trudgeon to a narrower, straight-leg scissor, then in tune to the less resisting two, four, six and eight-beat crawl thrashes.

Now Cady's innovation looks reactionary. The pedalling motion entails bending and dropping the knees, so that unavoidably resistance will be greater.

It remains to be seen whether or not the more effective propulsion claimed for the rotary drive will compensate for the check bound to occur, in bending and dropping the knees.

Judging from what has passed it will not, so much has to be considered in swimming that it would be well to await developments before leaping at conclusions.

Japanese Get High Scores In January Competition; Poor Shooting Conditions

The second January competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Friday under very unfavorable conditions. The light was very changeable and the weather was bitterly cold. The range was Bisley, 600 yards with one sighting and ten scoring shots. There were forty competitors.

Following is the result:

"A1" CLASS

R. I. Ito	44 (a)
G. M. Neal	43
W. T. Rose	42
Y. C. Waung	42
A. M. Collaco	40
L. K. Taylor	39
G. Lynch	38
F. E. Hodges	37
J. S. Chen	36
D. W. Kan	35
C. M. Sequeira	21
T. S. Parry, card not returned	

"A" CLASS

M. Tsukasaki	43 (b)
H. J. Cordner	42
Z. T. Yang	41
R. Ballock	31

"B" CLASS

D. Leighton	38 (c)
S. Matsushite	36
T. Paice	35
G. Archer	31
V. Sharman	17
A. L. Mottu Cards not retd.	
J. W. Baldwin " " "	

"C" CLASS

A. W. Slater	43 (c)
A. C. Godby	37
C. S. Kemp	34
H. G. Mende	33
F. M. Cruz	27
K. T. Doo (Card not retd.)	

"D" CLASS

L. Ongetta	38 (c)
H. F. Kay	36
T. Fujii	36
L. K. Chu	34
S. Collaco	30
H. Collaco	27
Z. S. Hoo	26
L. Kennedy	22
H. C. Zee	19
Y. Ban	19

(a) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on Cup

(b) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on Cup

(c) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on Cup

Winners of spoons are requested to call for them at the Secretary's Office between 11:30 and 12 noon.

LUCKY HOUR BEST THREE-YR. OLD OF MEDIOCRE SEASON

The 1922 season of thoroughbred racing in America produced no dominating figure such as Man o' War or Morvich. In fact, the popular three-year-old division had no real champion for the first time in many seasons, although a dozen or more horses bobbed up from time to time as possible candidates. Out of an uncommonly inconsistent lot, Lucky Hour was possibly the best.

Other leading three-year-olds were Kai-Sang, a stanch contender against Lucky Hour for whatever honors there were; Whiskaway, Pillory, Hea, Snob 2nd, Bunting, Rockminster and Oceanic.

Of the two-year-olds Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sally's Alley earned the title of champion, particularly by his splendid racing during the late stages of the campaign.

Morvich, unbeaten two-year-old of the 1921 season, began by winning the famous Kentucky Derby of a mile and a quarter at Churchill Downs, but suffered a startling form reversal thereafter and never won another race. He is now retied, after losing to Whiskaway at Aqueduct and upon all subsequent starts.

Pillory won the Preakness by a head from Hea, but neither ran well thereafter. Snob 2nd was a great sprinter for a brief interval but flopped badly later.

S.V.C. CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Club will be held at 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

RAIN STOPS PLAY

(Reuter's Service)

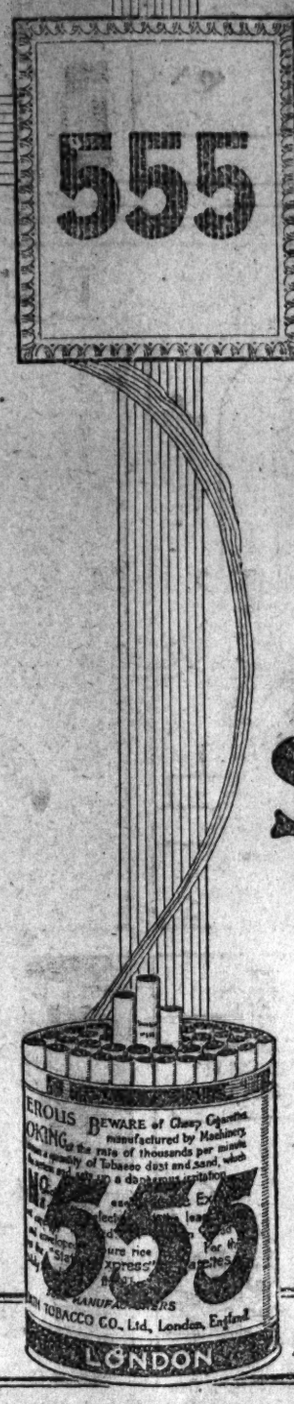
Eshowe, Jan. 26.—The match arranged between the M. C. C. and Zululand was not played today owing to rain.

555 VOGUE!

555 are the fashion among high-class Cigarette Smokers. Whether at Dinner, the Dance, at the Club, or in the Home, 555 convey an atmosphere of refinement and discrimination.

This is because 555 represent an unapproachable niveau of fine quality, and appeal to those who will have only the exclusive best.

Made by hand, one at a time.



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VICTORY
RAIN-COATS

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HIGHEST GRADE OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING
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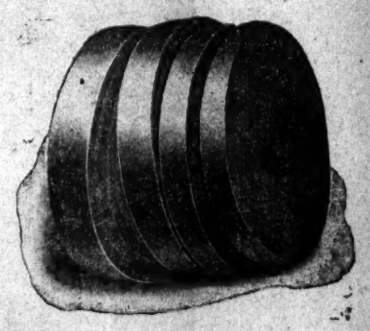

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See BARNEY GOOGLE and HIS SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

MAGGIE-IF I STAY IN TO-MORROW NIGHT-KIN I GO OUT" TONIGHT.
YOU GET DRESSED-YOU'RE GOING TO HELP ME GET THAT TRUNK BACK TO MRS. SMITH.
1
HOW FAR IS IT TO MRS. SMITH'S HOUSE? I'M GITTIN TIRED-
SHUT UP-DON'T ANNOY ME WHILE I'M DRIVING-YOU KNOW IT MAKES ME NERVOUS!
2
?
OH! DEAR. NOW WE'LL HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THAT OLD TRAIN PASSES!
3
IT'S A DESPERATE CHANCE BUT I'LL TAKE IT-
4
I HOPE SHE DOESN'T LOOK AROUND UNTIL SHE'S TEN MILES AWAY-
5
WELL-WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT-HOW DID HE GIT AWAY? I'LL GO BACK HE CAN'T BE FAR AWAY.
6
THE BIG LOAFER-HE GOT AWAY ALL RIGHT-
7
I'LL GO BACK AND SEE IF THAT WATCH-MAN HAS SEEN HIM AROUND HERE-
8
BY GOLLY-I'M IN LUCK TODAY!
9
HAVE YOU SEEN A LITTLE MAN WITH A PLUG HAT AROUND HERE IN THE LAST TEN MINUTES?
NO-MUM; BUT I'D LIKE TO SEE ONE THAT HAD A PLUG OF TOBACCO!
10
GREAT HEAVENS-NOW MY CAR IS GONE!!
11
HELLO-JIGGS-
SAY-DUGAN-SEND A TAXI DOWN TO ROUGH-NECK JUNCTION-YOU'LL FIND ME WIFE THERE-BUT DON'T LET HER KNOW YOU SAW ME!
GOMCMANUS
12